THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

No. 220. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 21, 1832. Price Sixpence.

SONG.

OH NO, PAPA, IT CANNOT BE.—*Music by Bishop.*

I.

Oh no, papa, it cannot be—I must not tell him nay,
That little word would break his heart and drive quite away;
I'll not encourage him to stay—but I may let him know,
I really should not like to see him positively go.

II.

I know he is the youngest son—I know he has no gold;
But he is kind at sweet Almack's, and does as he is told;
He calls my carriage—goes to fetch my little shawl and fan—
Indeed, Papa, I cannot part with such an useful man.

III.

Next year I'll wed the Alderman—I must if you should please—
I know that such a spouse will be a pleasant thing to tease;
But when he has his little fits and twinges of the gout,
I marvel what kind chaperon will escort me about.

IV.

And so, papa, with Frank indeed, I still shall play my cards,
I meet him nightly at the most recherche Gallopades;
I know a rich and titled spouse is difficult to get,
But I shall see him at Almack's, an elder brother yet.

*The Young (?) Lady should we not call her lady of a certain age—who was so anxious to play her cards with Frank, has since turned up trumps and married Mr. N——, a gentleman richer even than the Alderman. Of the union, we can say nothing further than that the parties have thought proper to separate.

A HIGHLAND ANECDOTE.

By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

The same course of reflection which led me to transmit to you the account of the death of an ancient borderer, induces me to add the particulars of a singular incident, affording a point which seems highly qualified to be illustrated by the pencil. It was suggested by the spirited engraving which adorned the first number of the Keepsake, and perhaps bears too close a resemblance to the character of that print to admit of your choosing it as a subject for another. Of this you are the only competent judge.

The story is an old but not an ancient one; the actor and sufferer was not a very aged man, when I heard the anecdote in my early youth. Duncan, for so I shall call him, had been engaged in the affair of 1746, with others of his class, and was supposed by many to have been an accomplice, if not the principal actor in a certain tragic affair, which made much noise a good many years after the rebellion. I am content with indicating this, in order to give some idea of the man's character, which was bold fierce and enterprising. Traces of this natural disposition still remained on Duncan's very good features, and in his keen grey eye. But the limbs, like those of the ancient borderer in my former tale, had become unable to serve the purposes and obey the dictates of his inclination. On one side of his body he retained the proportions and firmness of an active mountaineer; on the other he was a disabled cripple, scarcely able to limp along the street. The cause which reduced him to this state of infirmity was singular.

Twenty years or more before I knew Duncan, he assisted his brothers in forming a large grazing in the Highlands, comprehending an extensive range of mountain and forest land, morass, lake, and precipice. It chanced that a sheep or goat was missed from the flocks, and Duncan not satisfied with dispatching his shepherds in one direction went himself in quest of the fugitives in another.

In the course of his researches, he was induced to ascend a small and narrow path, leading to the top of a high precipice. Dangerous as it was at first, the road became doubly so as he advanced. It was not much more than two feet broad, so rugged and difficult, and at the same time so terrible, that it would have been impracticable to any but the light step and steady brain of a Highlander. The precipice on the right rose like a wall, and on the left sunk to a depth which it was giddy to look down upon; but Duncan passed cheerfully on, now whistling the gathering of his Clan, now taking heed to his footsteps, when the difficulties of the path required that caution.

In this manner he had more than half ascended the precipice, when in midway, and it might almost be said, in middle air, he encountered a large buck of the red deer species, running down the cliff by the same path in an opposite direction. If Duncan had had a gun the rencontre could have been more agreeable; but as he had not this advantage over the denizen of the wilderness, the meeting was in the highest degree unwelcome. Neither party had the power of retreating, for the stag had not room to turn himself in the narrow path, and if Duncan had turned his back to go down, he knew enough of the creature's habits to be certain that it would rush upon him while engaged in the difficulty of the retreat. They stood therefore perfectly still, and looked at each other in mutual embarrassment for a considerable length of time.

At length the deer, which was of the largest size, began to lower his antlers, as they do when they are brought to bay, and are preparing to rush upon hound and huntsman. Duncan saw the danger of a conflict in which he must probably come off the worst, and as a last resource stretched himself on the little ledge of rock which he occupied, and thus awaited the resolution which the deer should take, not making the least motion for fear of alarming the wild and suspicious animal. They remained in this posture for three or four hours, in the midst of a rock which would have suited the pencil of Salvator, and which afforded barely room enough for the man and the stag, opposed to each other in this extraordinary manner.

At length the buck seemed to take the resolution of passing over the obstacles which lay in his path, and with this purpose approached towards Duncan very slowly, and with excessive caution. When he came close to the Highlander, he stooped his head as if to examine him more closely, when the devil or the untameable love of sport, peculiar to his country, began to overcome Duncan's fears. Seeing the animal proceed so gently, he totally forgot not only the dangers of his position, but the mutual compact which certainly might have been inferred from the circumstances of the situation. With one hand Duncan seized the deer's horns, while with the other he drew his dirk. But in the same instant the buck bounded over the precipice, carrying the Highlander along with him. They went thus down upwards of a hundred feet, and were found the next morning in the spot where they fell. Fortune, who does not always regard retributive justice in her dispensations, ordered that the deer should fall underneath and be killed upon the spot, while Duncan escaped with his life, but with the fracture of a leg, an arm, and three ribs. In this state he was lying on the carcass of the deer, and the injuries which he had received rendered him for the remainder of his life the cripple I have described. I never could approve of Duncan's conduct towards the deer in a moral point of view, although (as the man in the play said,) he was my friend, but the temptation of a hart of grease, offering as it were, his throat to the knife, would have subdued the virtue of almost any deer-stalker. Whether the anecdote is worth recording, or deserving of illustration, remains for your consideration. I have given you the story exactly as I recollect it.

THE ROOM IN WHICH CANNING DIED.

It was a small low chamber at Chiswick. He chose it himself; it had formerly, we believe, been a sort of nursery; and the present Duke of Devonshire having accidentally slept here just before Canning took up his residence at the villa, it was considered more likely to be aired, and free from damp, than any other and costlier apartment. It has not even a cheerful view from the window, but overlooks a wing of the house, as it were, like a back yard. Nothing can be more common than the paper of the walls or the furniture of the apartment. On one side of the fire-place are ranged a few books, chiefly of a light character—such as the "Novelist's Magazine," "Rousseau," (the "Heloise," we think) "Camilla," &c. Opposite the foot of the bed is the fire-place, and on the low chimney-piece stands a small bronze clock. How often to the clock must have turned the eyes of that restless and ardent being during his short and painful progress through disease to death!—with how bitter a monotony must its ticking sound have fallen on his ear! Nothing on earth is so wearing to the fretful nerve of sickness as that low, regular, perpetual voice in which Time speaks its warnings. He was just a week ill. On Wednesday a party of diplomatists dined with the Prime Minister—on the Wednesday following—

"Pass'd away
The haughty spirit from that humble clay!"

For the last three days, he was somewhat relieved from the excruciating pain he had before suffered. Not that it is true, as was said in the newspapers at the time, that his cries could be heard at some considerable distance from the house—during one day, however, they were heard by the servants below. He was frequently insensible; and during that time the words, "Spain—Portugal," were constantly on his lips. During those six days of his agony and trial, his wife was with him, and, we believe, neither took rest in bed, nor undressed, throughout the whole time. Her distress and despair, when all was over, was equal to her devotion during the struggle. It is said that the physicians declared it necessary for her life, or reason, that she should obtain the relief of tears; for she had not wept once, either before or after his death—and this relief came to her when she saw her son. At eleven o'clock at night, she left that house of mourning and went to the Duke of Portland's, in Cavendish square. I never pass that dull and melancholy building, known as Harcourt House, with its dead wall and gloomy court-yard, without figuring to myself the scene of that night, when the heavy gates opened to receive the widow of one whom Genius had so gifted, and Ambition had so betrayed.

For some time before he died, Canning's countenance had betrayed the signs of the toil and exhaustion he had undergone. But after death these had vanished—and that beautiful and eloquent countenance seemed in the coffin unutterably serene and hushed. The house is memorable for the death of *two* statesmen. Below, in a little dark chamber, covered with tapestry, Charles Fox breathed his last!—the greatest pupil of his great rival, after tacitly veering towards the main foundations of the same principles Fox had professed, came to the same roof to receive the last lesson ambition can bestow—

It was impossible to stand in that quiet, and even humble room, and not glance back to the contrasts which the life, that there had become extinct, afforded to retrospection. In April 1817, it was announced to a Parliament, crowded beyond precedent, that George Canning had accepted the office of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury—*id est*, the office of Prime Minister. The announcement was received with bursts of the loudest, the most prolonged cheers—cheers that made themselves scarce less audible along the neighboring streets than within the House. What followed?—resignations the next day from his oldest and stanchest adherents—the retirement of a host from his side—the complete breaking up of the party of a life's forming—the suspicion, the rage of friends whom he might never regain—the strong alliance with foes, whom he could never hope to conciliate but by becoming the stepping-stone to their objects—objects which, if he continued to reject, he would have been lost for the future—if he accepted he must have belied the whole tenor of the past. Then came persecution, attack, doubt, scorn—the wrath of the peers, (that fatal House, whose power has never of late been exerted, but in opposition to the popular spirit it once fostered)—the schisms of the Commons—"the current slander and the echoed lie!"—and all this fell on a frame already breaking, and in need of rest. In April, Canning was announced Prime Minister of England, amongst the loudest exultation of a triumphant and seemingly resistless party. In August, his corpse was carried to its grave!—and within three months from that time, his party, that of late seemed so strong, so permanent, was, to use the strong phrase justly applied to them—"scattered to the winds!" Never did a man, possessing so vast a personal influence in life, bequeath so little influence in death. And why? because it was the influence of talent, not principles—it was not the great doctrines round which men rallied, but the commanding genius—the genius extinct, the party was extinct.

MISCELLANY.

IS SHE WELL MARRIED.—How often, when a young lady is married, do we hear the enquiry, "is she well married?" One would naturally suppose that the affirmative of this question would depend on the farther enquiry whether she was united to a man in every way qualified to make a good husband—whether he was by birth and education fitted to move in the same rank with herself—by nature, endowed with a heart to love and cherish her—by his industrious habits, was sure of providing for her a suitable maintenance. But he, who should put such a construction upon the affirmative of this question, would, in the minds of half our city dames, be set down for a fool—a poor miserable fool. To be well married—I speak the language of a managing mother, with a dozen grown-up girls on her hands—to be well married to a fortune—no matter to whom, but, as the phrase is, to how much. Aye, and how much, think you, ye prudent, pains-taking mothers, how much money will realize your fond expectations and secure to your daughters a good match! Oh, I hear you say, I am not ambitious of a Crœsus for my daughter's husband, but he must be well off—he must be well to do in the world. Well, madam, and what are your ideas of being well to do in the world! Is it to be able to support your daughter in the ten thousand extravagancies in which you have brought her up—to gratify her passion for dress and parties—to pay off the long bills, which she may be disposed—and she will not lack the disposition, I promise you—to run up at the milliner's and other shops—to support too, the expense of a foolish rivalship with those of her acquaintances she may be desirous of out-doing in show and splendor—to live in a dashy house, furnished with dashy furniture, to give dashy parties and to drive a dashy establishment! If these be your moderate pretensions and your unambitious expectations in getting your daughter well married, my word for it, madam, you will be disappointed. She may dash away for awhile, but ere long her husband is bankrupt—the income of no man, "well to do in the world," can stand such expenses. You may then have the bitter satisfaction, indeed, of seeing your daughter married, and as you believed "well married,"—but when wealth is gone—and it quickly goes when at the disposal of a young wife like your daughter—what then will become of her matrimonial happiness! It is gone—gone with the last dollar of her pennyless husband—gone,—I fear irretrievably gone. Look around, madam, among your acquaintances, and see if there be not among them some such examples of those whom you once thought "well married!" Learn wisdom by these lessons, and inculcate better sentiments in the minds of your daughters.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.—A few days since, a broker who resided in one of our large commercial cities, was observed to be most unaccountably growing rich, notwithstanding a numerous family were dependent on him for a support, and his business was known to be but very inconsiderable. His conduct was therefore closely watched—and the secret soon came out. It was this, whenever any lots of spices, coffee, or sugar, were offered for sale, he appeared on the spot in the ostensible capacity of agent for a buyer, and took large samples for every lot. He sometimes was so fortunate as to be able to take samples from twenty or thirty different lots in a day. When by this means he had got together a large quantity, he promptly disposed of it for cash at market price. But the discovery of his artful style of acquiring wealth, was made too late to injure him, for he was then upon the point of retiring from business.

We have often heard grocers complain of the frequent visits of sociable good-natured, penurious neighbors, who commit melancholy depredations on the good things within their reach, but without purchasing an article.

It is not long since that a grocer of our acquaintance was so annoyed by the visits of Captain M. a parsimonious wretch with a soul no bigger than a mite's eye, that he could bear it no longer, and resolved to compensate him in kind. He therefore opened a bag of excellent almonds, and a box of delicious raisins, and placed them within the reach of the Captain's searching eye. Whenever the Captain was present, the grocer and his assistant were always busy in another part of the shop; the Captain boldly helped himself to the good things, and more than once, when he thought he was unperceived, he filled his pockets also. In six weeks not a raisin nor an almond were to be seen in either box or bag; the Captain, without any assistance from the grocer's customers, had made way with them all! A bill was soon after handed to the Captain, made out somewhat in the following fashion:—

Capt. M——, To—— ——, Dr.	
To one box of raisins,	$3,75
One bag of almonds,	6,25
	$10,00

When this bill was handed to him, accompanied with an explanation of the circumstances, "he raved, he stamped, he swore." But as the grocer very properly threatened to appeal to justice if the bill was not settled immediately, his avarice alarmed him at the expense of a lawsuit, and suggested that being so fairly taken in, there was nothing to be done, in prudence, but to pay the money peaceably. By this innocent stratagem, Mr. M—— got rid of the Captain's tasting visits.—*Exeter News Letter.*

HOW TO TELL BAD NEWS.

SCENE.—Mr. G's Room at Oxford. Enter, his father's steward.

Mr. G.—Ha! Jervas, how are you my old boy! how do things go on at home?

Steward.—Bad enough, your honor, the magpie is dead.

Mr. G.—Poor Mag! so he's gone. How came he to die?

Stew.—Over-ate himself, sir.

Mr. G.—Did he faith! a greedy dog! why, what did he get that he liked so well?

Stew.—Horse flesh, sir; he died of eating horse flesh.

Mr. G.—How came he to get so very much horse flesh?

Stew.—All your father's horses, sir.

Mr. G.—What are they dead too?

Stew. Aye, sir; they died of over work.

Mr. G.—And why were they over worked pray?

Stew.—To carry water, sir.

Mr. G.—To carry water! and what were they carrying water for?

Stew.—Sure, sir, to put out the fire.

Mr. G.—Fire! what fire?

Stew.—Oh, sir, your father's house is burned down to the ground.

Mr. G.—My father's house burned down! and how came it set on fire?

Stew.—I think, sir, it must have been the torches.

Mr. G.—Torches! what torches?

Stew.—At your mother's funeral.

Mr. G.—My mother dead!

Stew.—Ah! my poor lady! she never looked up after it!

Mr. G.—After what?

Stew.—The loss of your father.

Mr. G.—My father gone too!

Stew.—Yes, poor gentleman, he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it.

Mr. G.—Heard of what?

Stew.—Why, the bad news, sir, and please your honor.

Mr. G.—What! more miseries? more bad news?

Stew.—Yes sir; your bank has failed, and your credit is lost, and you are not worth a shilling in the world. I made bold, sir, to come to wait on you about it, for I thought that you would *like to hear the news!*

BACHELOR'S FARE.—We have come from listening to the story of a vagabond *chield*, over which we laughed intolerably—to the no small discomfort of the narrator. It seems that some days since, a racy celibate of fifty, and a single gentleman of thirty-one or two, or thereabouts, tenants of the same domicile, were invited to an evening party. A prolonged session was anticipated, and the "gentlemen boarders," influenced by their good feelings towards the "widow," who presided over the domestic arrangements of their dwelling house, and undisposed to create any alarm by their untimely entrance to the annoyance of the "sleepers," proposed to take with them the key of the outer door, so that they could let themselves in, at any hour, without disturbing the family. The proposition was agreed to, and a promise made that good fires should be kept up in their respective rooms against their return. Our gentlemen bachelors sallied forth; their host received them with all the kindness and hospitality possible; time trod on flowers, noiseless and unnoticed, until the elder of the pair bethought him of the waning hours; the company was gradually dispersing, and he was reminded of the snug room and blazing fire that awaited his return to the provident widow's. "Go call a coach, and let a coach be called, and let him that calls the coach be the caller, and let him nothing call but coach! coach! coach!"

The coach drew up. Our gentleman popped himself and his pumps into it, and ordered the driver to set him down at Mrs. Blank's, in Blank street. The driver did set him down there, received his pay, and drove off, leaving his customer at the door, (the thermometer at 13 above zero,) fumbling for "*the key!*"

It had most unaccountably vanished; it was neither in his vest pocket, nor his coat pocket, nor in either of the pockets of his pantaloons. "Thirty-two" must have taken it, but "thirty-two or thereabouts" had volunteered to see a lady home, and it would be some time before he returned. Well, patience! patience! Our hero remained on the door step, stamping his feet, swearing at the pumps, tugging the bell-pull, and wondering why, in the name of all that was comfortable, they did not let him in. Poor fellow! He had forgotten that every body was asleep, far off from the noise of the bell, and that he had promised to "let himself in." By and by, along came his companion. "Have you got the key!" "Got the key! no,—hav'nt you got the key!" "I got the key!—No." "The devil! hav'nt you got the key!" "No." "Well, here's a pair of us. What shall we do! I am half frozen." "Ring the bell." "I have rung it until my arms ache." "Then beat against the door." "I have beat until my ankles ache." "What shall we do!" "Don't ask me, I can't tell; sleep in the street, or," "or what!" "Go to the Exchange." "Well, here's for the Exchange."

So away they went; the clock had begun to strike little ones, the weather was cold—bitter cold; they had been to some expense for hack hire; they had spent an hour or so most uncomfortably in the street, and were compelled, as a dernier resort, to wake up the porter of a public house, and turn into strange beds, because, forsooth, the one had left "*the key*" to the charge of the other, and the other had left it to the charge of the one, and between both, it was suffered to remain all night on the parlor mantle-piece, where it had been placed by one of the parties in order that it might not be forgotten." The probability is, that neither will do a good natured thing again so long as he lives, and that their landlady or her domestics will be compelled to sit up more nights than they desire, in order to "accommodate the boarders."—*Boston Transcript.*

A gentleman sent for his taylor, who was an Irishman, and ordered him to let out the last suit of clothes he brought home, as they were too little for him. Some time afterwards, the gentleman wondering that the taylor kept them so long, sent for him; and being asked about the clothes, said, that he had punctually obeyed the gentleman's commands, and had made a very good bargain, for he had let them out to a countryman of his own, at a whole thirteen a week, and he had engaged to wear them at that price for six months certain, whether he lived or died.

There has been no little speculation on the subject of a Comet, that, it is supposed, will appear in the course of the present year. In presenting the annexed extract on the subject, we would remark that it has been a topic in Europe, and the people of France having been somewhat alarmed, the French Philosophical Academy some time ago caused calculations to be made on the subject, and published a report to allay the alarm which had seized the minds of the ignorant classes on the occasion. The result of their calculations went to show that no sort of danger was to be apprehended on the approach of the comet.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1832.

The European papers speak of a Comet that will appear within 60,000 miles of Earth's orbit, some time in the year 1832. If the earth should happen to be in that portion of its orbit, nearest the path of the comet, in its approach to the sun, they say its motion will be much disturbed, and serious consequence may reasonably be apprehended. N. Lalande has computed that comets may pass within 30,000 leagues without sensibly deranging the motion of the earth. The comet of 1470 approached so near the earth as to increase its periodical time upwards of two days: and had its mass been equal to that of the earth it is computed by La Place, the earth's motion in her orbit would have been equally retarded, and consequently would have increased the length of the year nearly 49 hours. As no such effect was produced the disturbing force of the comet was considered insensible. The mass of the comet was a 15,000th part less than that of the earth. In 1454 the moon was eclipsed by a comet, which must have passed within 200,000 miles of the earth—and it is known that no effect was produced by its attractive force, either on the earth or moon. The immense velocity of comets may be a principal reason why they do not sensibly affect the motion of the planets. That of 1680 was calculated by Newton to move at the rate of 800,000 miles an hour, and Boyhone observed one at Palermo in 1670, whose velocity he computed to be equal to 2,500,000 miles an hour. The comet of 1450 is best known to astronomers. Its period is computed to be about 75 years, though from its motion being disturbed by the planets it is sometimes longer. It appeared in 1682 very bright; and was looked after with very great anxiety in 1758; but Clairault determined from calculation that it would not appear till April, 1759.

The increased length of its period he attributed to the influence of Jupiter and Saturn, near which it would pass. It accordingly approached nearest the sun on the 12th of March, 1759. If this is the comet to which the European papers refer, it will not appear until 1834 or 5. The distance of this comet from the sun when in the extreme end of its orbit, is about 82,000,000 miles; yet it returns regularly, and its period has been calculated by the mathematicians within 30 days.

A correspondent of the Sciota (Ohio) Gazette has sent to the editor of that paper some facts relative to the business of "Stock Feeding," which is extensively carried on in the Sciota Valley. From these it appears that the first stock of store cattle were driven to an eastern market in the year 1801, and the trade continued successful for three years. It was soon found that there was no market at home for the surplus grain raised in Ohio, and the distance too great to send it to the eastward for sale, in consequence of which a citizen of Chilicothe determined to try the experiment of fattening cattle at home. Sixty head were fed in the year 1804, and the owner drove them to Baltimore, the nearest market, and to his great astonishment the project proved profitable. The succeeding year from two to three hundred were driven to the same market. In 1808, a drove was sent to Philadelphia, and subsequently others to New York and Boston, and the number now exported from the Valley alone, amounts to ten thousand head per annum. The following estimate is believed to be rather under the correct amount than to exceed it:—

CATTLE.—There will be fed in the Sciota valley, during the ensuing winter 10,000 head of cattle, which will be driven to an eastern market—exclusive of 2000 head, intended for home consumption—estimating these 10,000 here at $30 per head, they will amount to $300,000

35,000 head of stock cattle, which will also be sent eastward, estimated at $15 per head,	525,000
	825,000
HOGS.—60,000 barrels of pork, estimated here at $10 per barrel,	600,000
25,000 head of stock hogs, at $3½ per head,	87,500
Making the estimated export of cattle and hogs for the year ending with the ensuing spring	$1,512,500

To this should be added $25,000 worth of horses, besides other description of live stock—making a total annual export of 1,537,500 dollars. If to this be added the exports of bread stuffs, and other miscellaneous articles, it is believed that the amount of the productions of that single district of the state will reach no less a sum than *two millions of dollars.*

The cattle, however, are not all raised in Ohio; more than half of them are collected from different parts of the Western States, the difficulty and labor of which are exemplified in the following paragraph from the letter referred to:—

"Our cattle dealers think nothing of mounting their horses and riding two, three, four, five, six, and seven hundred miles in search of stock, and when they procure and collect a drove, follow them for months through the wilderness, carrying their provisions on pack horses and encamping in the woods and prairies until they reach here; then graze or feed them and proceed with them to an eastern market. Thus have cattle been purchased at the Council Bluffs, up the Missouri, driven here and fed, and then sent on foot to the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston markets, and from thence shipped to the West Indies—the entire operation of which consuming some thing like three years."

COMMUNICATION.—We have been struck with the following passage in the Moral Essays of Lord Bacon, as eminently applicable to the magnificent bequests of our venerable fellow-citizen Stephen Girard:—"He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. Certainly the best works, and of greatest merit for the public, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men; which, both in affection and means, have married and endowed the public. Yet it were great reason, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times, unto which they know they must transmit their dearest pledges. Some there are who, though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times impertinences, &c."

REMARK.—We are so bold as to dissent, even from Lord Bacon. The assertion may be questioned that "the best works, &c." have proceeded from unmarried or childless men. We cannot see why wives should be "impediments to great enterprises." Washington had a wife; Franklin, a wife and children. The more the heart is exercised in the domestic affections, the more likely it is to be sympathetic and active with regard to external objects. If Mr. Girard had enjoyed the blessing of a large family, he could have provided abundantly for them, and yet have done as much as he did for the public.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A JERSEY TRICK, OR HOW TO MAKE TWO BARRELS OF ONE.—Verily, some of our countrymen, not a thousand miles off, are making rapid advances in that petty kind of villany which will render them apt associates for the inmates of *Newgate* (Eng.) whither we would recommend them to wend their way, that they may receive the last polish as highway robbers; and if *they can elude the halter*, may return to their native land by the time all the honest avocations of life are so filled as to create some apology for the exercise of their light fingered dexterity.

One of our fruiterers on Tuesday called our notice to one of the *slickest* tricks we ever heard of in a *native farmer*, viz: eight barrels of apples which he had purchased were thus packed in flour barrels having two heads with the inspection holes in them. A pippin of the finest quality was placed opposite each hole by way of sample. These being kept in their place by a good wad of hay, occupying at each end about a fourth of the barrel, the centre was filled with apples of a pretty fair quality, thus making two barrels out of one. *Bravo, brother Jersey*—take our advice above, and if you escape being hung, you will become quite an adept by the time robbing on the highway becomes fashionable in this land of milk and honey. The apples came from *New Ark.*

THE LAW.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT, JAN. 9, 1832.—This was an action of Seduction, commenced by Sarah Vandle, the mother, against Robert Rogers, for seducing her daughter, Clara Vandle.

It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff kept a boarding house in Fulton street, and that her daughter lived with her, and that the defendant was a boarder. Whilst boarding there he was, as the family supposed, paying his addresses to Miss Vandle, with honorable intentions. Her mother, however, discovering that this might not be the case, requested him to discontinue his attentions to her. Shortly after this her daughter left the house on a visit to Brooklyn, as she said, to return immediately, but did not come back to the house. Rogers also left the boarding house, and it was afterwards ascertained that he was paying her board in Oak street. The family endeavored to get her to return home, but Rogers refused to allow her. Subsequently they both went to her mother's where he introduced her to the family and boarders as his wife. They remained there some time, and it was ascertained that he was reporting about that they were not married.

It was proved on the trial that Miss Vandle was prior to her acquaintance with the defendant very useful in the service of her mother. It also appeared that her father was living at the time of the commencement of this suit, but that her mother had supported the family, and been separate from him for the last ten years. The defendant moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the action should have been brought in the name of the father, and produced a release from him. The plaintiff replied by saying that this was an action technically for the loss of service, that Miss Vandle was in the service of the mother, and that the defendant not having taken advantage of it by plea could not now interpose the objection. The Court would not express an opinion on this question, but ruled for the purposes of this trial that the action could be maintained in the name of the mother. The defendant produced Miss Vandle to prove that she had not been seduced by his arts to leave her mother's service, and that it was voluntary. In answer to a question put by the plaintiff's counsel what conversation he had held with her on the subject of her leaving, she replied that it "was her business." It was proved by several of the boarders, and by Mr. Stephen Holt, her former landlord, for five years, that Mrs. Vandle was an industrious woman, of good character, and that her boarding house sustained a good reputation.

Mr. Sherwood summed up the cause for the plaintiff. The Judge, in the course of his charge to the Jury, remarked, that in the whole course of his practice at the bar, and as long as he had been on the bench, he had never seen a cause in which the defendant brought forward the woman he had seduced to testify to her own disgrace, and shield him from a verdict against him. He said it was an aggravation rather than a defence, and that if the defendant had been proved to be a man of wealth, he should advise exemplary damages—but as no proof had been given of his circumstances, he would advise them not to give large damages.

The Jury this morning brought in a sealed verdict for $1,800. Attorney for plaintiff, T. W. Clarke; for defendant, T. S. Brady.—*Com. Adv.*

A LAWYER OUTWITTED.—Some time since a young gentleman went to consult a well-known legal character about carrying off an heiress. "You cannot do it without danger," said the counsellor: "the only way to manage the affair is this—let her mount a horse, and hold the bridle and whip, and do you then get up behind her, and you are safe; as in that case she runs away with you." The counsellor was however, sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In the Quarterly Review, published on Wednesday, is an article on the Cholera, which is enough to appal the stoutest heart;—its effect on weak nerves we hardly dare think on. The writer tells us that this modern pest has already swept from the earth 50 millions of human beings!—though here is an evident *erratum*—the cypher having, doubtless, been added inadvertently. With the certainty, which is strongly insisted on, of the advent of so dire a calamity among us, the conduct of government is loudly impugned for not having already prepared for the arrival of so formidable a foe; and the sagacious writer has laid down and recommended a plan of proceedings which in its operation would be hardly less mischevious than the disorder itself, though not so deadly—a plan which, if carried into effect, would presently force us all bitterly to exclaim, "le remede est pire que le mal!"—What will our readers think of shutting up every healthy house and its inhabitants, excluding all living beings, and having the necessary provisions, &c. drawn up in an iron pail, by an iron chain, and taken in at the drawing-room window!—What will they say to a project for unfurnishing their rooms, and sending their goods to some outhouse! How, ninety-nine out of a hundred will inquire, are the means and materials for breaking-in doors,—with hot or vapour baths—wines—brandy—opium—calomel, &c. &c. to be obtained by those who live from hand to mouth, and whose means of subsistence, we are told by the writer, will be immediately cut off, as every kind of mechanical art, and of trade not directly necessary to existence, must come to a complete stand-still! How, every rational person will demand, is government to establish depots of various kinds of expensive stores, in every city, town and village throughout the United Kingdoms, without calling upon the different parishes for sums which, at the present moment, it would be next to impossible to raise! But the object of this article is exceedingly clear; the public are not purblind enough to be cheated by so weak a device. The cloven foot immediately shows itself when we are told that "*the least semblance of a crowd must not be tolerated.*" Aye, aye—to frighten the women and children out of their wits is to achieve something; but to prevent meetings of the people just at this crisis; to prevent the progress of Reform; to be enabled to shout out, "A re-action! a re-action!"—would, indeed, be hailed by the Boroughmongers as a master-stroke of democratic craft and tory policy.

THE POLES.—This noble and unfortunate race are now wanderers over Western Europe, and looking out to the United States as a place of refuge. The following extract of a letter is affecting. Mr. Cooper is worthily employed. Who knows but the scenes of his next novel may not be laid in Warsaw!

PARIS, November 5th, 1831.

Within these few days there have arrived here many of the Poles most distinguished in the late struggle for liberty. Among others are M. M. Niemojuski, late Vice Governor; Morawski, late Minister for Foreign affairs, and the Professor Lelewel. It was said that the last mentioned individual, intending for the future to confine himself to literary pursuits, had taken up his residence in that quarter of Paris so uninviting to all but the student or the scholar—the *Pays Latin.* He has for that choice, however, other motives, and has not ceased to feel that his country still demands his exertions. In order to watch over the interests of Poland, and those of their brethren in exile, the Poles at present in Paris propose establishing here a permanent National Committee, of which M. Lelewel will, in all probability, be the President. Under the direction of that Committee it is proposed that the Polish soldiers, as they reach France, shall be regimented, and, to comply with the provisions of the recruitment law of France, which directs that none but a Frenchman shall be a French soldier, it is proposed that a motion be made in the Chamber for naturalising all the Poles who shall reach France.

The Government may or may not do its duty by the Polish refugees, but the Polish Committee, organised here many months since, under the Presidency of General Lafayette, will persevere in its exertions on behalf of Poland and her brave defenders. Already has that Committee sent agents to the frontiers, for the purpose of administering relief to the refugees as they arrive, and of enabling all who may wish to proceed to Paris to travel hither. Nor is this benevolence confined to the French Committee; the citizens of the United States at present in Paris, organised this day a co-operating Committee with the same object; and have already raised a fund for that purpose, amounting to no less a sum than 80,000 francs £3,200. This Committee—of which the President is Mr. Law, and the Secretary J. Fenimore Cooper—have added to their number a distinguished native of Poland, M. Leonard Chodzki, the historian of the Polish Legion in the service of France. Thus you see that, although Poland is for the moment conquered, the brave men who fought for her, and who are in consequence, exiles from their native land, will not be allowed to perish, even though the Government of France may deem it expedient to refuse them political rights. Will the British public leave to the citizens of France, and the United States, all the honor of solacing in their misfortunes the heroes of Ostrolenka?

The impression made upon the mind by the disasters of Poland is so painful, that one would willingly avoid all recurrence to the late chivalrous campaign; but it is impossible—each instant forces upon our notice some new fact or document connected with it, and in spite of ourselves we are once more constrained to deplore, if not to curse, the bad and cruel policy that induced the Governments of France and England to withhold even their countenance from the brave Poles during the immortal struggle for liberty. The most recent of the statements with which the press teems on this subject is the letter of the brave and highly gifted Romarino. How agonizing to learn from this distinguished man himself that jealousy and distrust so powerfully aided that treason which cowardice and the gold of the Russians had introduced among those of the highest station in the National Government of Poland!

SUCCOUR TO THE POLES.—The following letter from General Lafayette, of 29th October, acknowledges, as it will be seen, the receipt of the money collected at New York, for the Poles, and transmitted by Mr. James G. King:

PARIS, Oct. 29th, 1831.

My dear Sir—I have received the proceedings of the meeting held on the 5th September, for the relief of the Poles, also twenty thousand francs, and the twelve hundred and seventy-one-francs, which you have been pleased to transmit.

The proceedings could not but excite warm feelings of patriotic pride and personal gratitude; the money and all other supplies we may receive from American sympathy, will be of the greatest importance for the relief of refugees from that heroic country, who are determined never to submit to the Russian despot.

Having requested the gentleman of the first committee, who are still in town, to hear my communication on the subject, I beg leave to wait the departure of the next packet to have the honor to write to the New York committee. Be pleased in the meanwhile to offer to them my affectionate thanks and highest respects. Most truly and affectionately, your friend,

LAFAYETTE.

P. S. I have received a sum of money and a very excellent letter from my beloved young friends of the West Point Academy, also two fine colors from the young men of Boston, both of which I shall acknowledge immediately after the American meeting I have requested to examine with me, what is best to do, in the present circumstances, for the relief of the sons of Poland.

MEDICAL.

RAPID SPREAD OF INFLUENZA.

We borrow from a small work, just published,* the following notice of the great and rapid diffusion of the influenza:—

"Of all the known epidemics, the influenza is the one which extends itself the most quickly and to the greatest distance. In all its various visitations it has either occurred simultaneously over a whole continent, or has spread with an amazing rapidity from one country to another, until finally every portion of the habitable globe is included in its circuit. Passing the widest seas, it has attacked the inhabitants of opposite continents, who had not the slightest intercourse with each other. Its effects have also been traced at sea as well as upon the land. At the same time that the inhabitants of the country from which he had sailed, or to which he is destined, are attacked with the disease, the sailor, in the midst of the ocean, thousands of miles from any shore, feels its influence."

"In 1782, the fleet of Lord Anson sailed for the coast of Holland, and that of Admiral Kempenfelt for France. The crews of both fleets were in perfect health at the time of sailing; but in the same month, almost in the same week, both were attacked very generally with the influenza, so much so that the latter fleet was obliged to return home for want of hands to man it."

"In 1781 and '82, the influenza appears to have shown itself first in China, and to have spread through Asia into Europe, from whence, crossing the Atlantic, it extended itself, in the ensuing year, to America, the whole continent of which it traversed, from the Canadas to Peru, illustrating another observation respecting epidemics, that in countries subject to them, the vitiated atmosphere is often in an ascertained direction. The fever which in 1809, 1810, and 1811, afflicted the districts adjacent to the Pyreneean mountains in the East Indies, travelled with a certain degree of regularity in one quarter from north to south, and in another quarter from south to north.

"In its several visitations in this country, the epidemic has generally made its appearance in one of the eastern states, and has extended southward along the seaboard, with more or less rapidity. In 1807, however, it appears to have shown itself first in New York, spreading thence, as from a centre, in every direction. It reached Canada in October, and extended to the western and southern states, and even to Havana, in the course of three months. The amazing rapidity with which it diffused itself over the whole country, resembled more the fleetness of the wind than the natural course of a disease: almost the entire population of a city, town, or neighborhood, became in a few days subjected to its influence; and as it seldom incapacitated those affected by it from pursuing their ordinary occupations, it was common to observe in every street and place of resort, such coughing, hawking, and wheezing, as to interrupt conversation; while in public assemblies, the voice of the speaker, itself scarcely audible from the hoarseness produced by disease, was completely drowned by the coughing concert kept up by his auditory. In its occurrence during the present winter, nearly the same phenomena have been observed; very shortly after it made its appearance in Philadelphia, most of the inhabitants of the city and surrounding country, were affected by it to a greater or less extent, while subsequently it has attacked the inhabitants of nearly every part of the United States. Some months previously to its appearance here, it prevailed extensively in a very severe form in London and various other parts of England."

"Some idea of the quickness with which the disease extends itself from place to place, may be formed from the foregoing statements, and the following additional facts.

"1732, the influenza made its appearance in Edinburgh, about the 17th of December, having previously been epidemic in Saxony, Hanover, and the neighboring states of Germany in the month of November.

"1733, it commenced at London and in Flanders during the first week of January; at Paris, about the middle of the same month; and in Ireland, towards its termination; at Leghorn, about the middle of February, and at Naples and Madrid near the end of the month. The same year it made its appearance in America, about the middle of October, being, as usual, first observed in the New England states. It was soon afterwards prevalent in the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, and in a few months is said to have extended to Mexico, and to Peru.

"In 1789, the influenza made its appearance first in New York, in the month of September, and was prevalent during the same month in Philadelphia; soon after, it spread over the whole of the eastern and southern states, and to the army in the northwestern territory, under the command of General Wayne. The first appearance of the disease in the island of Jamaica, was on the 29th of October, about one month after its occurrence in Philadelphia. At Grenada it appeared in November, and at St. Lucia, towards the close of December."—*Jour. Health.*

* "An Account of the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of the Influenza, or Epidemic Catarrh, with some Hints respecting Common Colds, and Incipient Pulmonary Consumptions. Philadelphia, Henry H. Porter. 1832."

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED BY
EDMUND MORRIS & T. E. GREENBANK.
OFFICE 95½ CHESNUT STREET.
TERMS—$2 00 if paid in advance—$2 50 at the end of the year.

Stephen Girard.—The death of Stephen Girard, and the disposition of his wealth, are topics of more than ordinary interest to this as well as other communities. "A nine days wonder," is the expression we apply to ordinary occurrences, but in this instance the interest increases with the lapse of time, and will continue to increase as the plans he laid down are developed. Our Select and Common Councils, who are the managers of the great bulk, as well as the enormous revenue of the estate, are beginning to take up the subject with an interest which its vast importance demands. The executors have furnished the rent-roll of the city estate—the rents of which exceed thirty-eight thousand dollars per annum. They have also enumerated the real estate in the county, which is very extensive and valuable, though it does not yield an interest commensurate with its cost as compared with the stores and dwellings in the city. The contracts for building the whole square between Market and Chesnut, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, having been principally entered into previous to the death of Mr. Girard, the executors recommend that the work go on immediately under the same superintendents.

It appears also from their communication, that the testator had opened a quarry of stone, on the scite of the College for male orphans, with the intention of enclosing it with a substantial fence—and as the lot itself, from future improvements is liable to be cut up by streets, Councils are invited to take *immediate* steps to complete the wall, &c. and to investigate the subject of streets. The legislature of the state have, we learn, the subject of the necessary laws under consideration, and the whole is not likely from present appearances to be allowed to slumber. The income is so monstrous that there is no reason or justice in allowing it to accumulate further, before operations are begun; indeed the present generation have a good right to see the plan put in execution in their time.

It is doubted by some whether such a massy building as is ordered to be erected can be constructed so high and so heavy with a roof marble—but we have no idea that Stephen Girard, with his practical knowledge of building, would have minutely described a plan which was impracticable. Certain it is that if his views are carried into execution, the structure will be such an one as we have never before seen in America—a lasting monument of the *Philadelphia merchant*.

But it is not to the mere building that public attention will be and is already awakened. The plan of education, and the persons to be benefitted with the expenditure of the income for the purpose, are the topics which excite universal speculation. The income after the college is erected, will probably exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. This is an endowment superior to any other in America, and will open a field for the very best professors, who may be paid salaries of the most liberal kinds, and yet leave a large portion of the income unappropriated. In short, the means are adequate to anything in the way of education which the human mind is capable of grasping. A field for useful improvements is here opened, such as never has occurred, and probably never will occur again. The persons to be admitted as scholars are male *orphans*. What constitutes an orphan? According to Johnson, an orphan is a child without a father—thus if the mother be dead and the father living, the child is not an orphan, and this we learn is the law acceptation of the term, children not being entitled to claim the benefits of the Orphans' Court so long as the father is alive and sane. This acceptation, if found correct, limits the number, and cuts off a large class who, among the poor at least, are more emphatically destitute of a home than if their father was deceased and their mother alive—the mother being generally the most efficient caretaker in such cases. But according to Webster, our American lexicographer, an orphan is one deprived by death of father or mother, or both. This is a question which probably never occurred to Girard, but is is nevertheless a subject which is likely, we foresee, to divide the public sentiment, and employ the wisest heads to settle.

However, whether the fatherless, or the motherless, or both, be the scholars, no doubt can exist that there will be scholars—if not enough from our vicinity, from New York and New Orleans, and the most important matter is *the plan*. We have seen no attempts to discuss this in a becoming spirit, except by the Editor of the National Gazette, who observes that "the exclusion of all clergymen, even as visitors, seems to be understood by some readers as the rejection of all Christian doctrine; and the manner in which the Latin and Greek languages are mentioned, as a total denial of classical instruction. We interpret the will differently. Lectures by laymen on the Christian dispensation and ethics would not be incompatible with its text or spirit. The testator directs that 'the instructors in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the pupils *the purest principles of morality*,' and he so expresses himself, in general, that we cannot doubt he meant that the orphans should receive a thorough and *sound* education. Now, the decalogue and the sermon on the mount may be styled the pandect of true morals; and that mind must be far indeed from being adequately provided, which has not been made acquainted with the history, general contents, and particular influence of the Bible.

"Christianity is, in fact, the basis of our social order, with which all our institutions should be more or less in accordance. There should be every where, and particularly in seminaries, a certain reference and adaptation to the common faith and worship out of doors. The Christian religion is the general creed and comfort, and we should not hesitate to adopt the language of the great political philosopher who remarks—'It has been the chief source of civilization among many nations; and if we should throw it off, I am apprehensive—being well aware that the *mind* will not bear a void—that some uncouth, pernicious, and degrading superstition, might take place of it.' Mr. Girard desired that the scholars 'on their entrance into active life' should be prepared to adopt such religious tenets as their *matured reason* might enable them to prefer. It may be presumed that he meant *Christian* religious tenets, being those of the community or land in which they are to live; that he wished them to have the option between the various denominations and opinions of Christianity. But their *reason* cannot be *matured* for the purpose, unless it be enlightened by a knowledge of details in respect to the whole subject. We infer that the testator's main purpose was to keep out of the college those bigots of whom too many are to be found in all countries, 'who hate sects and parties different from their own, more than they love the substance of religion; who are more angry with those who differ from them in their particular plans and systems, than displeased with those who attack the foundation of our common hope.'"

Mr. Girard in his will has rather objected to teaching Latin and Greek, as we understand his expression, while our neighbor of the Gazette says "he has merely abstained from *recommending*" those languages, remarking at the same time very happily, that he surely did not intend to cut off the objects of his munificent care from the learned professions, and all the advantages and distinctions, and opportunities of public service, to which they lead, or which are connected with them almost exclusively. Mr. Walsh adds—"To his specification of branches of education, he had added—'such other learning as the capacities of the several scholars may *merit* or *warrant*;' he has employed the term 'occupations,' at large, in prescribing their ulterior destination. Here, then, is given all the latitude, as to education, which could be desired. Instruction in classical literature may be provided for such of the boys, as shall seem particularly qualified and disposed to receive it and turn it to account; but to make it a primary object, or the basis of the system of education, would be inconsistent with the bias and general design of the founder, and unsuitable, perhaps, in every respect. As a source of enjoyment throughout life, a familiarity with the dead languages is rich and constant, beyond any idea which the uninitiated can form. The source of intellectual pleasure of the highest kind should not be denied to *any*, capable and worthy, to whom they can be furnished."

We agree entirely with this, though it must be confessed there are arguments on both sides. With the ancient classics is taught too often a critical knowledge of the Greek and Roman manners, their dress, their household utensils, the implements of their industry, &c. while our own laws and customs, and policy do not receive a cursory elucidation; and the worthies of ancient nations are familiar, while the patriots of our own country are unknown; patriots who have never been surpassed in number or glory, though all the tales of fabling antiquity were authentic. If this ignorance of our own affairs can be avoided, and there is time enough, give them the dead languages too, we say—but for people who have their bread to earn, we would do as Girard recommends; teach them "facts or things," rather than "words or signs." But whatever course is pursued, there can be no doubt that the child should be taught what he is most capable of understanding, and what will be most useful to him. To some who show an aptitude we trust the languages will be taught without much discussing which is best. In some particulars the ancients may surpass the *moderns*; in some, the moderns have more than rivalled their predecessors. Let their honors, as their merits, be equal, but deny not a garland blooming with every flower to the genius of modern literature, and do not wrest, sacrilegiously, the laurel consecrated by length of time to the genius of antiquity.

In what does a good education consist? This is a question not yet determined by all mankind—the wisest and the best have probably differed on this as on most other subjects, and we are not about to belabor it. We may be indulged in saying that *good manners* should be a part of the plan of education at the Girard college as well as every where else. Whatever innocently produces engaging impressions must be esteemed advantageous by all those whose dispositions are not exactly savage. A good address has been prettily called a letter of recommendation, and a Greek poet with his accustomed happiness, said that grace was royalty without force. Ease and gracefulness of behaviour are a perpetual passport into good society. By good society we would not be understood to mean the opulent, nor the fashionable; but those who with good sense, and sufficient knowledge, have conversed with books and men, and who have profited by their opportunities. Such society affords a youth the truest means of attaining those invaluable arts, which render his associates pleased with him, and satisfied with themselves.

We have stepped a little out of the usual course of newspaper discussion—but the importance of the theme must be our warrant in the present instance; it is important that people who are to elect the Councils, who will virtually control the Girard college, should think for themselves, and be prepared to vote for good men with sound judgments on the subject of education.

MR. GIRARD'S WILL.

Select Council.—Thursday Jan. 12.—The annexed letter from the Mayor of the city, enclosing the following statement from the Executors of the late Stephen Girard, was received and referred to the committee on said Legacy.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 12th 1832.

To the President of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen—I enclose a further communication from the Executor of the late Mr. Girard, referring to a second schedule of real estate devised to the city and to certain considerations connected with a portion thereof; all of which is respectfully submitted:

Very respectfully, Yours,
B. W. RICHARDS.

TENANTS & HOUSES.

	Annual Rents.
John Myers 164 south Second street	$505
F. Durar, 162½ do.	505
J. R. Lejee, 162 do.	505
James Day, 150½ do.	505
J. Cowpland, corner Union and Comptroller street	305
Jacob Beck, 5 Comptroller street	255
Eldridge, 3 do.	255
Ishi Craven corner Spruce and Comptroller street	305
J. B. Freeman 12 Comptroller street	205
H. Billington, 10 do.	205
Wm. S. Eastwick, 8 do.	205
J. N. Daniel, 6 do.	205
L. Miguard, 4 do.	205
M. Mouille, 2 do.	205
W. R. Thompson 66 Spruce street	405
Not finished No. do. 5 houses,	
F. H. Wolf 1 Harmony street	225
Edward Leeds 2 do.	215
Wm. Cowpland 3 do.	205
J. C. Kayser 70 south Third street	705
G. Weber 68 do.	605
Jonathan Alden 46 do.	455
C. Bray 44 do.	455
L. Veron & Co. 100 Chesnut street	1605
Ralb & Winebrenner 102 do.	1805
A. Russel & Co. 104 do.	1605
Mrs. Hughes 161 do.	605
Lewis Terse 161 do.	600
L. J. Levy 163 do.	1205
S. Marshal 15 south Third street	450
Thomas Sully 11 do.	665
Dr. J. Y. Clark corner Twelfth and Market street	708
Rev. A. Barnes 1 south Eleventh street	505
Wm. Read 3 do.	505
G. W. Edwards, 5 do.	505
Samuel Jeanes 21 north Front street	400
25 27 do.	
29 & 31 do.	
Wm. Koster corner of Jones' alley and Front street	400
Back building of do.	100
Mrs Allen Jones' alley	72
Geo. Bowden do.	72
J. Gilmore 17 do.	120
J. Travilla 19 do.	125
P. Dwyer do.	172
J. G. Harker & Co. 20 north Front street	1600
H. C. Corlat 22 do.	1600
Gill, Ford & Co. 24 and 26 do.	3000
28 do.	
J. Robinson 29 north Water street	550
D. Vicers 27 do.	400
S. V. Anderson & Son 25 do.	450
S. Girard's dwelling 23 do.	
S. Comly 13 and 15 do.	2000
Do. 11 do.	800
Do. 9 North Wharves	1000
M. Weaver & son 20 north Water street	300
Nagle & Tautine 24 do.	43
J. Scattergood, Ferry House, 9 north Water street, bar room in store on the wharf (late Bickley's) and slip	1200
J. Brooke, Counting room, in do.	100
J. Fenton, sail loft in do.	165
Moffat & Killion, two rooms in do.	250
S. Comly, one room in do. at $10 per month	120
M. Weaver & son, one do. in do. at $10 per month	120
A. Atkinson Schriver's Court	165
Mrs. Lehman 56 north eighth street	205
J. Hand, first floor in No 7 north Wharves	1000
Upper part of do. vacant	
First floor No. 11 north Wharves occupied by S. G.	
Upper part of do. vacant	
No. 12 north Wharves occupied by S. G.	
No. 13 do. do. do.	
No. 23 north Water street and cellar do.	
No. 26 do. do. do.	
No. 203 Coates' street (vacant)	
P. Carpenter 211 do.	257 50
Joseph Smith 213 do.	257 50
R. L. Carpenter 215 do.	257 50
O. Ferry 217 do.	257 50
C. F. Folwell 219 do.	257 50
J. Edminton, 221 do.	257 50
John Bossler 223 do.	257 50
J. A. Barclay 225 do.	257 50
Mrs. Rumbensinger 227 do.	257 50
J. H. Conrad 229 do.	227 50
Jesse Roberts 231 from 15th December	257 50
Richard Foulke 233 from 26th October	257 50
235 vacant	
J. Omens N. W. corner of Coates' and Sixth street	90 00
D. Mayland, Dairy Farm, Moyamensing	900 00

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1832.

Sir:—The executors of the will of Stephen Girard, late of this city, deceased, respectfully transmit through you, to the Select and Common Councils, a second list of certain Real Estate, situate in the county of Philadelphia, constituting a part of the residuary estate, which passed under the devise to the Mayor, Alderman, and citizens of Philadelphia.

In relation to that part of the said real estate, which the testator devoted to the purposes of a College for White Male Orphans, namely, the forty-five acres of land situate in Penn Township, the executors deem it their duty to make to Councils at the present time, these representations: In order to render the entire scite of the College as secure and as free from all intrusion as possible, and also to give the orphans an ample space for exercise, and agricultural and mechanical pursuits for instruction and recreation, the testator designed that there should be a stone wall all around the whole premises, and not a brick wall, as specified in his will in relation to the city square; to this end, he caused a quarry on the said premises to be worked, in order to provide stone for the intended wall, and of that part of the wall in front of the Ridge Road, he made arrangements for early construction. These circumstances are stated under an impression that the intentions of the testator will be carried into execution, in these particulars, but chiefly to call the prompt attention of Councils to the importance of an early attention to the premises referred to, in connection with the streets which it may be proposed to open in Penn township, through any part of the said forty-five acres.

The executors anxiously hope that Councils will seek and obtain the passage of such a law, as shall prevent the opening of any street through the premises referred to; and they persuade themselves, that, in a matter so desirable by the testator, and so important to the community, opposition from no quarter will be met with, now especially, as some of the streets which it might be proposed to open, are already interrupted by the Eastern Penitentiary.

Any explanation required will be given, if in the power of the Executors.

Mr. Duane, from the Executors of the late Stephen Girard, made the following statement:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The following representation is respectfully made, to the constituted authorities of Philadelphia, by the Executors of the will of Stephen Girard.

From the will of Stephen Girard, it appears that, having made the city of Philadelphia his residuary devisee, he was anxious that as large an income as possible should be derived from his real estate: to effect this object, he declares it to be his intention, that the square of ground formed by High and Chesnut, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, should be built upon and improved; It is not, however, in the will alone, that evidence of the testator's anxiety on this subject is found; relying upon the strength of his constitution, and upon those simple habits, which had fostered the bounty of nature, he began, in his eighty-second year, to improve the square referred to; and made in relation to this part of his estate, such arrangements as it had been his practice to make when about to build upon others—he caused the numerous trees upon the square to be cut down—he caused preparations, now in a state of forwardness, for making bricks upon it to be commenced—he prescribed a general plan, according to which, the entire square should be built upon, and a particular plan for distinct classes of houses, as to position and dimensions—he engaged the services of several superintendants and agents by some of whom work was begun, and by others of whom contracts were entered into—he made some contracts for lumber himself, directing the sizes according to the dimensions of the houses determined upon: but in the midst of these, and other such undertakings, the career of the beneficent projector was arrested by the hand of death.

It will be further observed, in the will of the testator, that he recommends to his executors to see that his intentions, in relation to his residuary estate, including the square above mentioned, should be strictly complied with: so that the Executors deem it their duty to make known to the constituted authorities of Philadelphia, the facts above stated, in order that measures may be taken to prosecute the work, now in part suspended; they take it for granted, that the plan of the testator will be adhered to, and that those agents in whom he confided, and who fully understand his views, will be continued in their occupations; because a change, besides being ungracious in itself, could, they believe, have no salutary effect, but would on the contrary, be followed by delay, and perhaps by loss and litigation—all of which the testator deprecated.

In saying this, the Executors trust that they do not pass the line of duty or propriety; they covet no control, and simply say, that it will give them pleasure to co-operate with the city authorities in faithfully carrying the testator's intentions into early and efficient execution.

With this representation, the Executors present a plan of the proposed improvement, and a statement, explanatory of the work to be done, as well as of measures adopted for its progress and completion.

TIMOTHY PAXSON,
THOS. P. COPE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
W. J. DUANE,
JOHN A. BARCLAY,

Philadelphia, January 12, 1832.

The plan referred to and sent herewith, is marked No. 1.

The description, No. 2.

The Houses on Chesnut street, are to be built on the front of the lot fifty feet deep. Piazzas eighteen feet deep six inches deep—sitting room and kitchen thirty-six feet deep, with bath-house attached, the house on each corner to be seventy-five feet deep, and kitchens twenty-two feet deep. The front of the first story to be faced with marble agreeable to a model in our possession, to be four stories high, marble cornice, copper roof, with a sufficient rise to carry of the water, and a fancy iron Railing at the top, on the front and ends returning at the back of the corner houses.

The houses on the centre street are to recede twenty feet from the line of the street, to be four stories high, basement houses, the basement story to be entirely above the ground, main house to be the width of the lot in front and forty feet deep. Piazzas seventeen feet six inches deep; there is to be a marble wall on the line of the street, returning on Eleventh and Twelfth streets, also to form a division between the houses with a fancy Iron Railing on said wall. The cornices of these houses is intended to be similar to those usually put on Mr. Girard's houses, copper roof with an elevation sufficient to carry off the water.

The buildings on Market street are intended entirely for stores, to be built the width of the lot in front and sixty feet deep, with an area in the rear to give light to the cellar; to be four stories high, copper roof, with elevation sufficient to carry off the water, cornice to be the same as on the houses in the middle street, to be made fire proof.

The whole of the above work to be done with the very best materials and the workmanship done in the very best manner.

The following are the names of the workman employed by Mr. Girard to do the above work.

Joseph Smith, Carpenter.
John Struthers, Marble Mason.
William Ingraham, Stone Mason.
John Willits, Bricklayer.
Abraham Whetstone, Plasterer.
Thomas Dougherty, Carter and Digger.
Richard T. Cumming, Copper Smith.
George Swope, Painter.
John Scattergood, Carter of Lumber.
Robert Looney, Plumber.
Abraham Marple, Lime Burner.
Samuel Fox, Brickmaker.

Mr. Duane, as chairman of the committee on Girard's Legacy, made the following report and resolutions.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The committee appointed to consider and report "What measures ought to be adopted, in order that the Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of Philadelphia may promptly and faithfully execute the trusts created by the Will of the late Stephen Girard," respectfully report:

That having carefully and deliberately considered the matters submitted to them, they have agreed to report at present in part by recommending to Councils, the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Executors of the last Will of Stephen Girard, deceased, have delivered to the constituted authorities of the city of Philadelphia, a rent roll or list of certain real estate, in the city and the liberties thereof, constituting a part of the residuary estate devised by the said testator to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in trust for the uses declared in his Will. And whereas, until such permanent arrangements as the testator contemplated shall have been made by the city of Philadelphia respecting the devises and bequests of the said testator to the said city, it is necessary to adopt temporary but efficient measures: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia be, and he is hereby authorised and requested, to take charge of the real estate described in the said rent roll, or such other rent roll as may be hereafter delivered to him, to notify the tenants of such parts thereof as are under rent, of their future liability to the city of Philadelphia—and to let such parts thereof as are now unoccupied to good and sufficient tenants, on reasonable rents, for any term not exceeding one year.

Resolved, That the Executors of the late Stephen Girard's will, shall be and they are hereby authorised, until otherwise directed by the constituent authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to hold and occupy free of rent such parts of the real estate of the said Testator, as were in his use and occupation, in the prosecution of his business, at the time of his decease.

Resolved that the city Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised and directed,

First—To receive from the Executors of the last will of the late Stephen Girard such deeds and muniments of title for the estate devised to the city of Philadelphia by the said Testator as the said Executors shall deliver to him, and to give them receipts for the same in the name of the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Philadelphia.

Second—To receive and collect all monies due and becoming due to the city of Philadelphia, as rents for the real estate described in the above mentioned rent-roll, or such other rent-roll as may be hereafter delivered, and to give receipts for the same in the name of the Mayor, Alderman and citizens of Philadelphia.

Third—To keep in a book or books to be provided for the purpose, exact entries of all monies received, so that the same may be transferred to such officer or Board of Directors as may hereafter be appointed to have the charge of the Girard fund.

Fourth—To deposit in Bank, in the names of the Mayor and Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia jointly, all such monies as shall be received as aforesaid, that the said monies shall be kept distinctly, and not mingled with any others, and that they may be transferred to those who may be hereafter appointed to have the care and custody thereof.

Common Council.—Mr. Oldenburg offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council, but was laid on the table in the Select Council.

Whereas, several individuals have at different times made bequests to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust for certain purposes, which are more particularly expressed in the wills of the several testators, amongst whom are Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Scott, of Edinburgh, Elias Boudinot, James Wills, and recently, Stephen Girard, together with some others; and it being desirable that each member of Councils should be fully informed on the subject:

Therefore Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Clerks of Councils be, and they are hereby directed to have 300 copies of the wills, or so much thereof, as the city may be interested in, of all the individuals except the will of the late Stephen Girard which they are directed to purchase of the edition already published, who have made any bequest to them in trust or otherwise, and to have the whole printed in pamphlet form, for the use of Councils, and charge the expense thereof to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. Cornelius Stevenson was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the City for the ensuing year.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1832.

I have just returned from the President's House, witnessing for the first time a levee. At twelve o'clock a long string of carriages, and of foot passengers started for his mansion. Their majesties, the people—bipeds of every description—senators and secretaries, commodores and generals, representatives and esquires, colonels and nothingarians, Cherokees and Georgians, ministers plenipotentiary and charge des affaires, ladies and gentlemen, the south, north, east, and west, all thronged there to an overflowing. Blessed be our Republic; all are admitted—no matter who—all that can hop, skip or jump—no matter whether with Spanish cloaks, or ragged plaid, waldron or tow pantaloons. The door is open for Calmucks and Tartars. It is well. It is right that it should be so in this republic. It has been so ever since Washington's day. I blame no one, I am only describing things as I find them. But let me remark in passing, that if the President will abolish whiskey punch, wine, and refreshments, in all probability the boys will not honor him with their attendance.

It is a delightful occupation to wander about, hat in hand, on such an occasion, and to take note of men's faces and actions. There are hundreds gaping at the President with open mouths. Here a dozen whiskerandoes, parading with a most consequential air. There a belle making her prettiest courtesy, and simpering her words most deliciously. Here, a six-footer, as voracious as a bear, grasping at what he can get. There a foreigner making pompous salutations. Here an officer dangling his sword. There a feast of languages—Portuguese and French, Dutch and Spanish—the scraps of all that escaped the tower of Babel. Here a Mississippian, right from the woods, staring at the East Room, and the splendid mirrors. There, a coterie of ladies, slanting their heads, smiling coquettishly, and lisping the very sweetest things in the world. Here a raw-boned Jonathan, travelling like a mammoth, and recking not a whit whom he tramples over. But I cannot have space to describe all and every thing. In short, a levee is an Omnium Gatherum—a general summary, like the items of your newspaper.

The "splendid East Room" that Mr. Benton so wickedly described in the Richmond Enquirer, during Mr. Adams's administration, is nothing very extraordinary, though, during the present administration, it has been ornamented with some very costly and truly magnificent mirrors. You can often see parlors more splendid either in Boston or Portland, but on a smaller scale, it is true. Indeed there is no very extraordinary regal magnificence manifested in anything. One who expects to see such a place as Mr. Benton described in his famous letter—a realization of European sumptuousness, in a palace like the Tuilleries, will find himself most grievously disappointed.

Gen. Jackson himself is exactly exhibited in the common portraitures. One who has seen them might know him from a thousand, without inquiry. To me he appeared very old, feeble, and fatigued to death with the unmeaning shakes of the hand, which he was, according to custom, courteously lavishing upon every one that approached him. To his friends, if their declarations can be believed, he appeared vigorous, and in good health. I saw him when he had been shaking hands for two whole hours almost without intermission. Such exercise is enough to make even a young man weary. Mrs. Donelson did the honors of the House with a grace and propriety indicating a very accomplished woman. I speak from cursory observation, but the remarks of spectators were highly flattering.

At this levee there were not present two distinguished men among the very first in intellectual endowments, whose absence was often the cause of remark. John C. Calhoun has been driven off, and Henry Clay had too much regard for his own dignity to pay heartless civilities. These rooms, however, were crowded by gentlemen who gave them the homage of the heart, as well as of politeness.

Jan. 4th.—The holidays are over; and Congress will now go to work. Hitherto, it has "like a wounded snake dragged its slow length along." Much however has been done already in the way of preparation. Members of Congress have not that easy life that we may imagine. Their bed is not a bed of roses, but of heavy, laborious, tedious occupation. The committees meet at 10 A. M. To them is entrusted the arrangement of a vast amount of business—vast, I say, for the affairs of a great nation with over twelve millions of people, stretching from the Passamquoddy to the far off and almost boundless west, cannot but be vast and complicated. At twelve o'clock the Senate and House assemble, and the committees adjourn. They continue in session always till 3 o'clock; the Senate often to 5 or 6 on Executive business, and the House when hard pressed equally as late. The dinner hour therefore approaches dark; and while you are *teaing* members of Congress are *dining*. Dinner over, an evening is left, but not an evening of relaxation for an active member of Congress. He has his correspondence to attend to—his constituents to answer—their errands, claims, and requests to be complied with; and a thousand public documents and newspapers to frank, which is certainly no small occupation. I often see a member with not less than half a peck—I might say a peck, without exaggeration, of Congress luggage that he packs off to his constituents through the United States mail—which, by the way, is often ponderously laden between here and Baltimore. Be assured then, public life is no road to pleasure.

Certain members of Congress are sharpening their bolts for all kinds of war. The nullifiers stand like caged tigers, just waiting for that *American System* to be brought in to pounce upon it, and to give it a terrible shaking. Name the tariff out loud in either house, and every member runs to his seat, and pricks up his ears. They look like the wild horses that fly over the South American *pampas*, after they have snuffed an enemy from afar. Mr. Benton will not be hampered at all. He makes it a duty to give the tariff a regular kick every day. He is for *resolving* it away. I wrote you how his salt resolution was disposed of. Yesterday he introduced a resolution to *resolve* away the protection given to blankets. But Mr. Benton has not the intellect to do the Tariff much injury. If the Anti-tariffites expect to do anything, they must instal another Jupiter Tonans, for "Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing."

All eyes on the Presidential campaign. The Cabinet is too much engaged in Mr. Van Buren's "international law," the negotiation as to which, it is hoped will give glory to his name, to endanger the present amicable relations with England, for the sake of a quantity of land in one of the remotest States in the Union. Georgia has done wrong and been sustained by the frequent exhibition of what she is worth. Sure, cannot we do right, and be sustained by a similar exhibition?

Mr. Clayton, it is yet feared, will resign his seat. Ill health and domestic afflictions induce his resignation. When a full Senate is assembled, Mr. Van Buren's fate will be decided. His nomination, in nautical language, is now "shivering in the wind." The effect of his rejection would probably be to put him in nomination for the Vice Presidency. That contingency cannot alarm, but is rather an auxilliary inducement to dispose of him as justice prescribes, when we observe that the Missouri and Kentucky Jacksonians are already pledged for Col. Johnson—the Pennsylvanians in favor of a Pennsylvanian—the Virginians point blank opposed. Confusion would perch upon the camp, if the sympathies of Mr. Van Buren's friends should be inopportunely obtrusive.

Appointments by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Daniel S. McCauley, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, for the City and Kingdom of Tripoli, vice Charles D. Coxe, deceased.

Samuel I. Carr, of South Carolina, to be Consul of the United States, for the Empire of Morocco, vice John Mullowney, deceased.

John Martin Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Rio de Janeiro, vice W. H. D. C. Wright, removed at the request of the Brazilian Government.

George Strobel, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Bordeaux, in France, vice Daniel Strobel, resigned.

Frederick E. Bunker, of New York, to be Consul of the United States, at Constantinople.

From the National Gazette.

UNITED STATES BANK.

We have copied into our first page, the most interesting part of the debate concerning the Bank of the U. S., which took place in the House of Representatives at Washington. Every impartial and intelligent reader will be pleased with the manly sense and patriotic spirit so well conveyed in the speech of Mr. Coulter of our commonwealth. He has struck the proper key for the whole Pennsylvania delegation. Dr. Sutherland, too, deserves credit for the independence of his tone and justness of his views. There will, we trust, be a chorus from this state, which must be more or less efficacious, and contribute to the protection of the national weal. A sound currency is, for any country, one of the most precious of possessions. It has always been, it should ever be, a primary object with true statesmen and good citizens. Without it, laws for the security of property, a due enjoyment of the fruits of labor and the gifts of fortune, the suppression of the gambling spirit and habits, are unavailable in a certain degree; and several of the main advantages which political and civil freedom is designed to produce and perpetuate, must be virtually lost. The American people now enjoy such a currency, and have experienced dreadfully the evils inevitable when it is wanting. To renounce it wantonly—to enter upon a career of the most hazardous experiment—to mar their public economy in one of its best features—would be absolute infatuation; but the real history of the influences under which this pregnant mischief is attempted, would involve as much discredit as the act. Mr. Coulter well observed—

"He did hope that the great experiment of a representative government would not be found so utterly to have failed, as that such a government was incapable of deciding a question of the first importance, on great and fundamental principles, without the interference of party politics. When he could assent to such a belief, he should consider that the great end of republican government had failed, for in the eye of reason it was a matter of perfect indifference whether a tyrant on his throne put forth his mandate to control the wills of a people, or whether a demagogue from his committee room issued his proclamation, for the same purpose, and with the same result. He trusted this question was to be decided, not on a preference for this or that individual, but on those great national principles whose object was the welfare of the community at large."

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, remarked, and seemed to insist,—that the presentation of the memorial at this time was a "party movement" intended to promote the nomination of the recent Baltimore National Republican Convention. This idea was misplaced in Congress; it ought to have appeared, originally at least, in the Globe. The gentleman from Georgia could not have reflected upon it a moment, or he would have perceived its crude extravagance. Surely, the direct interests of the institution; the extent, magnitude and complexity of its own concerns; and its direct importance to the nation, whether for good or ill, are sufficient as objects and inducements of action for its Directors, without connection with any political proceedings or party purposes. Mr. M'Duffie uttered what is strictly accurate when he answered—"So far as regarded the President, Directors and Company of the Mother Bank, no organised body could be found in the United States, more deserving to be exempted from the imputation of being influenced by the political movements of any assembly at Baltimore or elsewhere." But Judge Wayne "did know that the affairs of the Bank had been a topic of *talk* at Baltimore," and that "it was a chief subject of reliance with those interested in the objects of that Convention." This may be true; but it is not the fault or work of the Bank. The fate of the institution is a very prominent topic of *talk* every where, rendered so by the language public and private of President Jackson;—and if the members of the Convention,—most of them sagacious men,—made the question a subject of reliance, it is because they presumed that the project of destroying the Bank would, by its obvious banefulness, alienate the people from its author or chief instrument. Pennsylvania is not so deficient in perspicacity as not to have discovered that the Bank was connected with political intrigues, and laboring to serve "persons hereafter, perhaps, to assume the highest functions of the government," supposing this to have been the case; and if she had made the detection, doubtless she would not be as she now is, as her senator Mr. Dallas represented her to be, zealously unanimous for the renewal of the charter. Mr. M'Lane, the Secretary of the Treasury, a keen-eyed observer, must too, have penetrated the matter, and would, then, scarcely, have introduced into his annual report, that direct, circumstantial, and conclusive recommendation, by which it is so very honorably distinguished and contradistinguished.

Judge Wayne again "did say, and he spoke it confidently, that the Bank had been urged to bring forward the memorial now, ignorant of the public opinion on the subject, with a view of casting odium on those who should oppose it." The mere fact that the Bank had been so urged, would not implicate the board of Directors, who had nothing to do with the motives of advisers, but had to act upon considerations peculiar to their trust. As for *public opinion* with regard to the proper time of presenting the memorial, there could be none to be consulted; it was a point upon which the board alone could possess or acquire the means to decide with confidence: Mr. M'Duffie stated that they had consulted the views of those who thought with the Honorable gentleman (Mr. Wayne) and himself, more than those of others. That this is the right time, with reference to the *Bank*, statistically and politically, very few intelligent men, of whatever party, doubt, and very many, of all parties, have emphatically declared. Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina said—

"They had been told that the Citizens of the United States were interested in its immediate settlement to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and that it would be impossible, if we deferred the settlement of this matter to the next session, for the Bank to wind up its affairs by the time their charter would expire. There was one simple circumstance connected with the recent history of the Bank which he should mention, as he conceived it, in itself, a sufficient answer to this argument. At a meeting of the Stockholders, held in Philadelphia, last fall, they had thought it sufficient to leave it to the discretion of their President, to apply for the objects of this memorial, at any time after the expiration of the Bank charter. What then should be said of this imperative, immediate necessity for action on this memorial. The persons most interested, individually interested, had not thought it necessary to act upon it; they had left it to the discretion of their President to apply for the purpose of a renewal any time before the expiration of the present charter."

They left it to the discretion of the Board of Directors—their executive department; as they do all executive business, and the whole management of their interests. They were not to meet again for three years; they had in view *contingencies* which might render it expedient rather to incur extreme inconvenience, than to obtain the immediate action of Congress, the dispositions and complexion of this body might vary, and moreover, the President might be brought by new and wise counsel, to resign his prejudices, and formally acknowledge the propriety of renewing the charter,—in which case, as the possibility of being obliged to wind up would have been removed, there would be no necessity or high expediency for an immediate application to Congress. Mr. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, hit the case thus—

"One remark of the gentleman from Georgia, was to him a subject not only of astonishment but regret. He had said, this measure was precipitated on them by the recent movements of a political party; at the same time, the journals of the House would testify, it had been before them for three years. If blame should attach anywhere as to this matter, it was to the President, not to the Bank. They had come there merely in self-defence—to put an end to that fluctuating state of their stocks, to which the undecided state of this question gave rise."

In the Washington Telegraph, Mr Archer, of Virginia, is reported to have said—

"That in the event of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Wayne,) or any other member of the House, moving to lay the memorial on the table, he should certainly record his vote in favor of the proposition. He did not think the subject of the memorial prematurely brought forward, considering the vast interests involved, and the great influence of the institution; but still he must ask whether the directors of the Bank were to choose their own time to bring it into that House for discussion."

An odd combination of ideas, this. What were the directors of the Bank to do? Were they to choose the *wrong* time, in order not to appear to choose their own time? If the subject of the memorial has not been prematurely brought forward, *considering the vast interests involved*, and the great influence of the institution, then, of course, the Bank has done right to submit, and Congress to entertain, the subject. All is well, and Mr. Archer should be fully content. Mr. Cambreleng, it seems, talked of the power of the Bank to issue "notes payable nowhere;"—he should have said rather "everywhere." We hope he has seen the judicial decisions and official explanations on the subject.

While reading Mr. Girard's will, I was forcibly reminded, of what has more than once occupied my thoughts, namely, the gross injustice of what is called the *collateral inheritance law* of this state. By virtue of this law the state of Pennsylvania thrusts her hand into the pockets of the dead, and cripples the power of the benevolent. This law should be repealed—if our legislatures will not do that, they should at least make the caption of the law correspond with its intent and alter it so that it would read, "An act, entitled an act for plundering orphans and widows." Can any man assign any plausible reason, and feasible pretence why the state of Pennsylvania should claim by law, then extort by legal process, nearly a *half million* of the property of the late Stephen Girard? Is there even the semblance of equity, or the shadow of justice in such a demand on the part of the state? Let us hear.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The arrival of Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, in the Columbia, which ship he left off Block Island, on Friday last, in the Revenue Cutter, and was thence landed at Newport, was briefly announced in this paper last evening, mention being at the same time made of the intelligence brought by him respecting the progress of the Cholera in England, together with some important rumors from the Continent. The Boston mails of this morning furnish us the news more in detail. Mr. Atkinson left London on the 30th of November, and brought a London paper of the evening of that day, and a Trade List of the 29th.

Mr Atkinson also states that, as he was leaving London on the evening of the 30th, cries were announcing in the streets, publications in type which would contain accounts of an Insurrection in Lisbon, and the flight of Don Miguel.

Disturbances at Lyons.—It appears by the following accounts, that there have been disturbances at Lyons of a very serious character. The quarrel was between the manufacturers and workmen, arising from the distressed situation of the latter, which continued for three days, the rioters having obtained possession of the City, which was pillaged and set on fire in all quarters. The National Guard took the part of the manufacturers, and cannonaded the rioters, which continued at intervals up to the last date, which, however, it will be seen, represented affairs in a more quiet state.

The Minister of War and the Duke of Orleans had left Paris for Lyons in consequence of the distracted state of affairs in that place.

Lyons, Nov. 21.—I am sorry to inform you that this city still continues the scene of the greatest confusion and riot, by a contest between the manufacturers and workmen, and which from its present appearance promises to be as sanguinary, if not more so, than your affair at Bristol. The numbers killed and wounded of the rioters, up to this time, (6 o'clock) must be immense, but we can get no decided information, as the entrance of every street in the city is guarded, and no one is suffered to pass unless he lives in the street, and a guard is sent with him to the door. I have just been accompanied to my chamber in the above manner.

Tuesday Morning.—At 8 o'clock this morning the firing re-commenced in several parts of the city. Several thousand workmen collected in the night in the Brotteaux, the other side of the Rhone, and have made themselves masters of all the bridges, and consequently cut off all communication with the Swiss side of the Rhone. A sharp cannonading is going on from the city, as also from the Croix Rousse, which is not yet taken. Up to 10 o'clock I have seen carried past my window upwards of 300 killed and wounded. The numbers killed on the other side must be enormous, as every cannon brings a row of them down. I have just heard that Mr. Ajax, the shawl manufacturer, is shot, a Colonel of the line and six officers. In the first charge of cavalry, one officer and six men were killed, together, with nine horses. Mr. Platzman the elder is wounded in the head; also, Gentelet, of the house of Gentelet & Duboat, riband Manufacturers—report says he has since died.

Wednesday Morning, 3 o'clock.—Tremendous firing. The Hotel de Ville is taken by the rioters—also the powder magazine, and the whole city is at the fury of the mob. Houses are beginning to burn in all quarters, and large fires are lighted on all the public places, into which they throw all the books, stock, furniture, &c. of all the different houses into which they enter. The largest fire is opposite our counting house, which they have entered, but only to search for arms, which not finding, they have quietly withdrawn themselves.

10 o'clock.—I shall close my letter now, as there seems a chance of my being able to get to the post office. The men are too much occupied in pillaging and burning to intercept the different passages leading to the post office. The fires are at this moment tremendous—the loss of property incalculable. Tell Mr. ——— that although they have pillaged the houses adjoining, they have as yet paid the greatest respect to his. There is not a single individual to oppose them; so how it will terminate no one can say. They were joined yesterday by the workmen from Grenoble, and all the surrounding country, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

From the Paris Moniteur.

Lyons, Friday, Nov. 25, 1831.

If the Government should attack Lyons, it will be reduced to ashes before 60,000 workmen under arms will surrender.

If the masters will adopt the tariff (of wages) all will be arranged without shedding a single drop more of French blood. I hope and believe this will be the case.

The bulletin does not contain another word, but it harmonises with the account given by the Government, that the workmen are ready to return to their labor on having the tariff adopted. The adoption of that tariff is of course a concession made to the workmen—but a momentary concession is certainly better than a civil war.

M. Laurent de St. Julien, merchant of London, was arrested this morning.

[A despatch received by the Government also dated on the 25th, says:—"The theatres and the shops are re-opened—the tranquillity is perfect."

The annexed summary, upon the same subject, is from London papers of the 28th—30th, received at Newport by the Columbia, which papers do not appear to have reached Boston. They are quoted from the Newport Mercury:—

One account states that the riots at Lyons were originated in the distress of the silk weavers, and had no political objects. Their formidable and alarming character depended on the numbers, discipline, and arms of the mutineers. After preluding by some disturbances on the 20th, they descended on the 21st from the higher town to the amount of 10 or 12,000, the most of them armed with muskets, and many of them wearing the uniform of the National Guard. The number of troops in garrison was inadequate to quell such a tumult.

The National Guard of the higher classes were called out to disperse the rioters, but the latter fired upon the Guard. Several charges took place on both sides, and occasioned great slaughter. The riotous workmen got into their houses and fired on the guard and troops of the line from the windows. The Prefect and General in Command of the garrison, wishing to stop the effusion of blood, proceeded among a crowd of the rioters, at the request of some of their number, and were taken prisoners. The General Officer second in command threatened to shoot the persons who came to propose terms unless the prisoners were released. This threat had the desired effect, and the Prefect and the General were set at liberty.

A great number of persons on both sides have been killed or wounded; the rioters had still two pieces of cannon belonging to the National Guard, but the ammunition was exhausted.

When the courier left Lyons on the 21st, they had been surrounded by regular troops. The garrison is 6,000 strong, and reinforcements might be hourly expected.

The Government has announced in the Moniteur and at the Exchange, that these tumults have no political character, and we see no reason to doubt their assertion.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that a serious affray had occurred between the military and some peasants, in the county of Kilkenny.

The *Burking* cases continued to excite much alarm in London; one of the offenders, by the name of Shields, had made a confession, which led to the arrest of several persons.

This Paper (price sixpence) is for sale every Saturday by I. F. Cottle, corner of Sixth and Second Streets; J. C. Jones, 285 Market Street; A. D. Tarr, corner of Fifth and Small St. and the Union Circulating Library, 14 S. Fifth; also David Clark's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 21, 1832.

PHILADELPHIA.—Our fair city is making rapid strides to greatness and beauty. The bequests of GIRARD will aid much in advancing her progress. Reduced taxes and plenty of means to correct all nuisances, to sweep and to clean and to water, she is destined to receive the encomiums of all visitors, and to outstrip her rivals in the race after elegance and comfort. There is no place in America certainly, where the *science of living* is studied so much as here, both in houses and markets, and the thousand etceteras of life.

We are soon to see erected *two* new splendid public buildings of marble. The Merchants' Exchange will be in great forwardness in a few months: workmen are now busy in demolishing the old stores and dwellings on the site, and every thing is to be removed in two weeks more. Meantime, the brick makers and marble cutters are as busy as money can make them. We hope to announce very soon that a contract has been made for the Girard College: this will form a point of attraction for visiters, for a long time. The Mint is now completed, at least in front, and is acknowledged to be equal in beauty to the U. S. Bank—by the way we are sorry to observe that the Mint windows, by a miserable economy, have been disfigured with *cheap glass!*—on a first view, we could not resist the impression that the building was tottering under the influence of an earthquake: we advise that they be *re-formed*.—The Marine Hospital is nearly ready for patients, and is surely a beautiful specimen of art. To this catalogue we hope soon to add some more extensive buildings for the Pennsylvania Hospital,—an institution which has not changed with the increase of population, and which, for its means, does the least good of any institution in America—a bold assertion, but we challenge its refutation.

We need not point out to our own citizens the beautiful private dwellings just erected; though we doubt whether many persons have seen for themselves the *half* of what was added last year. It has become necessary, from the increased size of Philadelphia, to employ a carriage for a day or two, in order to get a sight of its improvements. If as many houses are built this year, as in 1831, we shall scarcely know our own city!

A bill has been reported in the house of representatives of this state, for incorporating the Bank of Moyamensing. An institution located in the southwestern section of the city has long been felt to be necessary. Extensive improvements in the district have been made within a few years, and there is little doubt but the establishment of a monied institution would greatly promote its prosperity. The business of Philadelphia has increased beyond the capacity of the banking capital to accommodate it; and the banks already established would no doubt be rejoiced to see new ones opened in numbers sufficient to relieve them from the urgent demands of the business-doing public.

A calculation is made in the New York Courier, by which it appears, admitting the gross amount of the property of the late Stephen Girard to be $15,000,000:—his income would have been, per annum $900,000

Per month,	75,000	
Per day,	2,500	
Per hour,	104	16
Per minute,	17	3

At this rate, he could not have given away his income as rapidly as it came in, supposing he had undertaken to do so in half dollars by count.

POSTAGE.—It is to be desired that the memorial to Congress from the Publishers of Periodicals in Philadelphia, praying for the abolishment of postage on newspapers, will have the intended effect of removing the enormous burthen of postage under which the people suffer. Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Dallas, and the other members from this city, would render an acceptable service to the community they represent, by urging a law of this kind to be passed immediately.

The river is all clear opposite the city. The steamboat Norfolk undertook on Thursday, in consideration of an offer of five hundred dollars, to pierce the ice and open a passage below the city. She was brought up opposite Gloucester Point by the bursting of a boiler; and drifted with the flood back to the city—no injury was sustained by those on board. The river was crossed on foot, at Gloucester, yesterday morning: as far as the eye can reach from the Point, is a sheet of ice.

Drawn numbers in the first class Union Canal Lottery, 54 27 50 5 4 2 41 36 21. The capital prize of $5000 was sold on Wednesday last, by F. Birge, No. 57 South Second street.

The epidemic Influenza, and the Scarlet Fever—formerly in common parlance known as the Canker Rash—continue to scourge both city and country, far and wide.——Chief Justice Marshall is now presiding in the Supreme Court: his health is good.——The legislature of North Carolina has granted a charter, with a capital of $200,000, to G. C. & H. Carvill, N. Y. in order more effectually to work the gold mines of that state.——Two gentlemen last week skated from this city to Burlington, 20 miles, in 95 minutes, though the ice was rough in many places.——Dr. Porter, of this city, has commenced another new work, The Journal of Instruction, semimonthly at $1.25 a year.——The poems of Wm. C. Bryant have been collected and printed in one volume.——The Comic Almanac, sold by Mr. Grigg in Fourth street, is a comical affair altogether, worthy of the wits of Boston.——The Baltimore Banks allow interest on all monies deposited—our city Banks, with whom Girard's funds are deposited, allow interest on them, but not on the funds of individuals.——Corn is said to be so scarce in Savannah, that 50 bushels could not be had in the whole city.——The ship Equator, recently cleared at New Orleans for Liverpool, took out the enormous quantity of 640,000 lbs of cotton below decks, and 136 hhds of tobacco.——No less than 27 new banks are petitioned for in the state of New York.——Some of the antimasonic papers in this state appear favorable to Mr. Rush as the antimasonic candidate for governor.——A wretch last week entered a stable in Pottsville, and killed a horse by thrusting the handle of a hay-fork through his body.——Seventy-five feet of the dam at Norristown have been swept away by the breaking up of the river.——Stephen Simpson of this city is said to be engaged on a life of Girard.——Twelve subscribers to the Germantown Telegraph have run off in debt to the editor—he should advertise them.——A great increase of the pay of naval officers is proposed in Congress.——The propriety of rebuilding the Pea Patch Fort is to be considered by the Committee on Military Affairs.——The New York Arcade has been sold for $68,000—pity but our own was sold, or turned into a theatre, or town hall, or something sensible.——112 deaths in this city, last week; 7 by influenza, 10 by consumption, and 10 still-born!——The bridge over the Schuylkill for the Columbia Railroad, is going on well—the coffer dams are tight.

VACCINATION.—CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Jan. 13. The whole number of cases of successful vaccination reported by the Vaccine Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, during the year 1831, is as follows:

Dr. James M'Clintock, northeastern district,	348
Dr. George Spackman, northwestern do.	332
Dr. Wm. C. Brewster, } Dr. Wm. Sharpe, } 6 mos. each, S.E. do.	389
Dr. David Skerrett, southwestern do.	391
	1460

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE STEPHEN GIRARD, IN PART.

Coffin Bill—For a wooden braced coffin, enclosed,	$ 50
A leaden coffin,	150
A black walnut coffin, covered with blk cloth,	200
A rough wooden case, in the grave,	50
Undertaker's services,	100
Mourning Bill—Dresses, crape, &c. charged to the estate, about	1000
Making a total under these two heads of	1550

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the house of representatives the following bills have been reported:—Mr. Mourshead "An act to establish the Western Bank of Philadelphia." Mr. Peltz "An act to establish the Frankford Bank of Philadelphia county." Mr. Patterson "An act for licensing keepers of oyster cellars and eating houses." Mr. Bucher "A supplement to the act to incorporate the Bank of the Northern Liberties, and Monongahela Bank of Brownsville." Mr. Broadhead "An act to incorporate the Farmers and Traders' Bank of Philadelphia."

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 14, 1832.

The great suit in Chancery, wherein Joseph Hendrickson is plaintiff, and Thomas L. Shotwell, defendant, involving the claims of the two parties in the Quaker Society, distinguished by the appellation of "Hicksites" and "Orthodox," came up for argument, at a special court, on Tuesday of last week, and engrossed the whole of that week, and three days of the following week.

An all engrossing interest has prevailed in the Society of Friends and the public, because of the large amount of property held by that society, the title to which will be determined by this suit, and it has enlisted a large share of attention in the Christian community, because of its settling the claims of the conflicting parties to the possession of genuine Quakerism—the principles held and promulgated by the founders and fathers of this respectable and numerous society.

It is within the knowledge of our readers, that a schism, powerful in number and respectability, has been distracting this hitherto peaceful sect for several years past, and this suit has grown out of it, under the following circumstances;—A considerable sum of money was contributed by individuals to constitute a school fund for the education of the children of the Society, at the Chesterfield Meeting, in Burlington county, which fund was placed in the charge of trustees, and the complainant in this suit was appointed treasurer of this fund, long before the division in the society took place. The defendant borrowed two thousand dollars of this money, and gave a bond and mortgage to Hendrickson, as treasurer, or his successor in office. At the division, Hendrickson adhered to the party called Orthodox, and the Hicksites, who were the strongest in that place, elected Stacy Decow treasurer of the fund, who claimed the payment of the money, as *successor* to Hendrickson. Thus there were two treasurers to this fund, claiming the payment of this money, and this suit is brought, to test by legal principles and equity, which of these parties are entitled to the possession and benefit of the fund.

Hendrickson, in his bill, charges the Hicksites with seceding from the society—holding to doctrines repugnant to Christianity, and to the principles of the church. In their answer they claim to be the society, and decline answering to the inquiry into their religious doctrines and opinions, declaring it immaterial to the point at issue, and protest against the appellation of Hicksites.

A wide field of inquiry has been gone over in this cause, touching the early history of the society, its doctrines and church government; two immense volumes of testimony have been taken at Camden, before J. J. Foster, Esq. master in the Court, which have been printed; a larger body of testimony, perhaps, than has ever before been accumulated in any court in this country.

Counsel, the most eminent in the state, were employed by both parties, and the pleadings were opened by George Wood, Esq. for the plaintiff, who spoke for two days—he was replied to by Garret D. Wall, Esq. on the part of the defendant, who occupied the court till Saturday noon, when he was followed, on the same side, by Attorney General Southard, who spoke that afternoon, all Monday and Tuesday morning, when Gov. Williamson took the floor, in reply, and closed the pleadings on Wednesday evening. The decision of the court will not be made known before the next term, which we believe will be held in April.

Perhaps no cause has come up for adjudication before any of the courts in our states, in which property to so large an amount, and principles of so important and interesting a character have been involved. And during the sitting of the court a lively interest was exhibited, not only by the members of the society, but by the citizens generally. The court commenced its session in the Council Chamber; but it was found entirely too small to admit the audience, and the better to accommodate the people, they adjourned to the Assembly Room, which was each day crowded by the Friends, our most intelligent and respectable citizens, and a numerous attendance of ladies. Our engagements at home debarred us the gratification of hearing Mr. Wood and Mr. Wall, who we understand fully sustained their well earned reputation, at the bar: but we heard a part of Mr. Southard's argument, and the whole of Governor Williamson's reply. These gentlemen stand not in need of our humble praise; their reputation is well known, but we must be allowed to express the delight with which we listened to the legal acumen, and thrilling eloquence of the former, and the powerful and refreshing interest which the latter imparted to what we conceived to be an exhausted subject.—*Nat. Union.*

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.

Commonwealth *vs.* Israel Deacon, Keeper of Walnut street Prison.

Habeas Corpus—Before the Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

On Monday, December 12, 1831, the relator was brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and demanded his discharge of imprisonment, under the following state of facts:—On the 22d May, 1828, he was convicted in Tioga county of the crime of larceny, and sentenced therefor to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia. On the next day, (May 22, 1828) he was convicted by the same court of another larceny, and sentenced for that offence to three years' imprisonment, as in the prior sentence; the second sentence did not recite the previous conviction and sentence, nor did it state that the second period of three years imprisonment was to commence at the expiration of the first, or at any particular time.

Upon these facts, the counsel for the relator argued, that all sentences were passed to commence *eo instante* unless otherwise directed; that both the sentences were concurrent, not being inconsistent, and therefore, the prisoner had served out his complete time in May 23, 1831—that in criminal cases, everything must be certain and definite, and nothing left to implication or intendment of law. The counsel cited the following case, which lately occurred at the Antimasonic trials in the state of New York—Erasmus Turner, being called as a witness, was asked three several questions on the subject of Masonic ceremonies—to each of these questions he refused to reply, and was successively sentenced to three several periods of imprisonment for 30 days—there being no recital of previous sentence, at the expiration of 30 days he was brought before the Judge on Habeas Corpus, and discharged, on the ground that he had served his three sentences at once. This case, it was argued, was directly analogous, and that the question of the prisoner's guilt was not to be agitated, the only question being, whether the Commonwealth had shown sufficient authority to detain him.

The counsel for Commonwealth replied, and on Monday, Jan. 9, 1832, the prisoner was brought up, and, by order of the court, discharged from further imprisonment.

Counsel for the Relator—Wm. Crimshaw, Esq.

Counsel for the Respondent—M. W. Ash, Esq., Deputy Attorney General.—*Inquirer.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An evening paper remarks of the recently published Life of Newton, by Dr. Brewster, that it "is a very interesting book, even for readers who are not conversant with the physical and mathematical sciences. The development of Newton's genius and his personal character are well traced, and there is an instructive and important account of his theological studies and writings. Dr. Brewster thinks that he has exhibited irrefragable evidence that all the theological writings of Newton were composed in the vigor of his life, and before the crisis of that bodily disorder which is supposed to have affected his reason. 'The philosopher was fully and generously tolerant—'He never scrupled (says the biographer) to express his abhorrence of persecution, even in its mildest form.' Immorality, however, and impiety, he never permitted to pass unreproved; when Dr. Halley ventured to say anything disrespectful of religion, Newton invariably checked him and observed:—*I have studied these things—you have not.* He was modest, candid and affable, and without any of the eccentricities of genius. He was abundantly liberal in the use of fortune; exercised uniform hospitality, and 'on proper occasions gave splendid entertainments, though without ostentation.—His generosity and charity had no bounds. The sums which he gave to his relatives at different times, were enormous. He used to remark that they who gave away nothing till they died, never gave at all. He spent a considerable part of his income in encouraging ingenuity and learning."

Dr. Porter's volume on the origin, symptoms and cure of the Influenza, contains some judicious hints respecting common colds and incipient consumption. It is a publication calculated to diffuse much information on both subjects. The history of the ravages made by Influenza, is very curious. It has traversed Europe and Asia as thoroughly as the Cholera, though not so fatally. It is said not to be different from a common cold, except that its attacks were so general, and it may strictly be called an epidemic.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Saturday evening last, Robert L. Loughead, a Justice of the Peace in Moyamensing, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Tarr, charging him with passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be such. At eight the same evening, the defendant appeared before Justice Tarr, when the following facts were stated in evidence.

Alexander H. Parsons, sworn—I sold to 'Squire Loughead, for the sum of $34, a judgment for $45, which I had obtained before him. In payment for this, he gave me three ten dollar notes, one on the Harrisburg Bank, one on the Salem Bank, and one on the Philadelphia Bank: the Salem note he laid down first, then took the Philadelphia note and laid on it, and covered the last over with the Harrisburg note: on the top of all he put four dollars in silver. I put the silver in my pocket, and took up the notes and put them in my memorandum book, without changing their position. I then left his office and went up town, and stopped at Ryckman's Hotel, in Chesnut near Sixth street, where I drank something, and offered him the Harrisburg note to change. Ryckman declined taking the Harrisburg note, as he was not acquainted with foreign paper; but seeing the Philadelphia note in my book, said that was good enough for him, took it, and gave me my change, after which I went away. Soon after this, I received a message from Ryckman; I went to his tavern, and there found a man who said he was an officer, and who said I must go with him to the Mayor's Office, as I was accused of passing counterfeit money. I then learned that Ryckman had taken the note out to pay for some coal, shortly after receiving it from me; and that the vender of coal sending it out to the bank for change, the bank crossed it as being a counterfeit. I said I was innocent, and offered to refund a good note, saying I got the bad note from 'Squire Loughead. I accordingly gave him a good note, and took back the bad one. A person named King was by at the time this exchange took place at Ryckman's, and at my request he agreed to go down to 'Squire Loughead's office with me. When we got there, I told 'Squire L. that one of the notes he had given me was counterfeit, and requested him to change it for a good one. He denied having ever given me that note, and said he would not change it. I then left his office, and in a few minutes met Michael Donnehower, constable, in Justice Hooton's office, close to 'Squire Loughead's. I told him I wanted to sue a man for passing a counterfeit note on me, to which Donnehower replied, "Let me see the note." I showed it to him, when he held it up in his hands and said, "A man with half an eye could see that was a counterfeit, and I guess I can tell you where you got it from, and I'll mention no names." I asked him where? and he said "below here." Afterwards said I got it of 'Squire Loughead. I then went to 'Squire Hooton, for a warrant against Loughead, but he declined granting it. I then went to the Mayor for one, and he also declined granting one. I then came here and got a warrant; and this note lying on the rail before us, is the same I got from 'Squire Loughead—I know it by the copperas marks on it, and the tear in the middle, and if I was on the verge of eternity, I would swear that was the identical note.

Michael Donnehower, sworn.—I believe that to be the note I saw in 'Squire Loughead's book in his cupboard.

Defendant—Why do you think you ever saw that note in my book?

Witness—'Squire, don't you remember the conversation you and I had about a ten dollar note of the Philadelphia bank, with copperas marks on it? and that you showed me its defects, and said in a jest that it would do to bet with at the races?

Defendant—Oh, Mr. Donnehower! how can you say so!

Witness—'Squire, if you were my own brother, I could say nothing else.

Defendant (sitting down)—Mr. Donnohower, do you believe I would pass a counterfeit note?

Witness—Do you ask me for my opinion, or as a witness under oath?

Defendant—I wish you to give your opinion.

Magistrate—You may give your opinion, Mr. Donnehower, if you choose, but I shall not receive it as evidence.

The defendant's reply to this was not distinctly heard, as the office was thronged to suffocation. Mr. King confirmed what Parsons had stated in relation to the interview in 'Squire Loughead's office, and the testimony of Mr. Ryckman was also corroborative of that part which came within his knowledge. The defendant was bound over in the sum of $600, to answer at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held on the first Monday in March next.

It is proper to mention that when Parsons called on the Mayor for a warrant, he was asked by the latter whether he would make oath that he had received the note in question from 'Squire Loughead, and as he declined, saying he could not swear to that, the Mayor very properly refused the warrant. Parsons told the Mayor that though he could not swear he got the note from 'Squire L. yet he could bring a man (meaning Donnehower) who would swear he saw the note in L's possession; the Mayor told him then to bring Donnehower, and he should have the warrant; but Parsons did not come. Another reason for refusing the warrant was this—Parsons had become bail for the appearance of a friend of his at court, named Tilghman, who had been arrested for passing counterfeit money, but who never appeared. A bail piece had therefore been taken out against Parsons, and the police officers were actually on the lookout for him, when he applied for the warrant against 'Squire Loughead. This combination of circumstances fully justified the suspicions which the Mayor entertained of his character.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—On Tuesday William S. Rudolph appeared to answer to a warrant issued by Justice Tarr, granted upon oath of William Brooks, who charged the defendant with threatening his life in such terms that he felt himself in danger from the designs of the defendant. He stated that the latter carried a loaded pistol about him, and had threatened to "shoot some of these d——d English b——s yet," meaning the complainant or his friends. Mr. Rudolph stated in reply, that in coming home the other night, when near his own door, he was shot at by a man whom he believed to be the complainant, but of which he was not certain owing to the darkness of the night. The ball fired at him passed through his hand, and disabled him; since that, he acknowledged that he had carried loaded pistols about him, and added that he would assuredly shoot any miscreant who made a similar attack on him. He was required to give bail to answer at the next court, and in the mean time to keep the peace.

FIREMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Under the above head we intend to give an account of all fires that occur in this city, and also insert communications interesting to that praiseworthy class of citizens, the Firemen. The great benefits arising from the establishment of Fire Companies in large cities and towns, must be obvious to all who may consider the services rendered by them in the preservation of human lives and property, from the awful and destructive ravages of fire, together with the hardships the Firemen encounter, must entitle them to the highest estimation of the public.

Saturday evening and Sunday were productive of an unusual number of false alarms, which caused the Firemen to be called out upwards of a dozen times. The alarm bell was sounded on Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, in the N. W. direction, and after most of the engines and hose companies had proceeded almost to the Schuylkill, they were informed it was nothing more than a large tree which was on fire over the river.

About 11 o'clock a chimney was found to be on fire in Catharine near Fourth street, and thus again our ever-willing Firemen were called out.

In the evening about 6, another chimney in Bank street, above Chesnut, produced the same effect.

On Monday morning the alarm bell struck N. E. caused by the burning of a small frame in the neighborhood of Third and Noble street, but by the speedy arrival of the Firemen, was put out before damage of any account was sustained.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Jacob C. Sears, Jacob Stauffer, of Lancaster county, to Sarah, only daughter of Francis Birch, merchant, of this city.

Same day, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, William Dwight to Sarah Gladdings, all of this city.

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, William Ashman, of this city, to Rebecca Pomeroy, of the N. Liberties.

Same day, by Benjamin Hutchinson, Esq., George Raymond, of Philadelphia, to the amiable Catherine Burrens, of Frankford, Philadelphia co.

Same day, by the Rev. George Chandler, James McCleary to Susan Smith.

On the 8th, by the same, Samuel Eskins to Christiana Moser.

On the 11th, by Alderman Geyer, Joseph Bosle to Rebecca Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst. Susannah Smith Lamb, infant daughter of William Lamb.

On the 16th, of a lingering illness, John Postill, Senr., in the 58th year of his age.

Of paralysis, on the 19th, aged 71 years, Sarah, widow of the late George Brauner.

Same day, Robert Curry, infant son of John Curry, of Southwark, aged 16 months.

On the 11th, Hannah January, aged 81 years.

Same day, Ephraim Terrill, aged 57 years.

Same day, Sarah Brothers, wife of Thomas Brothers.

On the 14th, aged 13 years, Teresa, youngest daughter of Charles Johnson, Senior.

Same day, aged 58 years, Elizabeth Haley.

Same day, Cornelius Naphey, aged 44 years.

On the 13th, of scarlet fever, Wm. Earl, second son of Titusrnd Eliza P. Hancaft, aged 4 years.

On the 15th, Capt. Abiah Sharpe, aged 56 years.

Same day, aged 92, Margaret Latimer, relict of George Latimer, Esq.

Same day, after a severe illness, Levy Phillips, Esq. aged 78 years, formerly of Lancaster, Pa. and for many years a respectable merchant of this city.

Same day, James Worth, son of Thomas Shewell, aged 9 years.

Suddenly, on the 16th, Chrisas S., daughter of John K. Graham, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Same day, after a short but painful illness, in the full assurance of blessed immortality, Sarah Ann Justice, wife of Joseph Justice, aged 23 years.

Same day, Rosanna, consort of James Bell, aged 28 years.

Same day, Anna Maria Edel, aged 30 years.

On the 17th, after a short but severe illness, John Love, jr. aged 2 years.

Same day, Rachel L. only daughter of David Bond, aged 7 years.

On the 18th, Joshua Baily, late merchant of this city.

Suddenly, on the 19th, after a short but severe illness, Mary, wife of Amos Hollahan, respected in life, and regretted by all who knew her.

Same day, Wm. Crowell, son of James Graham.

At Camden, N. J. on the 16th, after a short illness, Henson Glenn, aged 28 years.

In Warwick township, Bucks county, on the 5th, Robert Hiltzhimer, formerly of Philadelphia, and a member of the first city troop, aged 65 years. His remains were interred at the Friends' burying ground, in Buckingham.

At her seat, near Frankford, on the 11th, Anna Margaret, relict of the late Leonard Jacoby, Esq.

In Bristol, Pa on the 10th, Ann Cabeen, wife of Robert Cabeen.

On the 6th, at his residence in the town of Lewes, Del., John Maull, Sen. aged 89 years.

On the 9th, at the residence of her brother, Marks John Biddle, Esq. in the borough of Reading, Elizabeth Eckert, relict of the late George Eckert, Esq.

At Milton, Pa. on the 4th, at the residence of his son Charles, Ezra Comly, aged 78 years, late a resident of this city.

In Marblehead, on Thursday last, Captain Samuel R. Trevett, aged 82 years, commander of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, on that station, an officer of the Revolution, and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him. Captain T. commanded the only company of artillery in the Provincial forces, at the battle of Bunker Hill. He lived to a good old age, retaining the faculties of his mind, and the vigor of his body, nearly to the last. A peculiar provision is contained in his will, that he should be buried at sunrise, that no person should follow his remains to the grave, and the bells should not toll, and if these directions were not followed, that the will should be considered null and void.

SHIP NEWS.

As mentioned in our last paper, the shipping intelligence from all parts of the sea coast is of a very distressing character. The packet ship George Canning, wrecked on Absecom beach, was insured for $40,000 in the New York offices, and great and successful exertions are making to save her cargo. The ship Norfolk from London for Norfolk, with a large number of passengers, arrived there last week after a boisterous passage of ninety-six days; she had been given up for lost, when she suddenly came in, to the inexpressible joy of all. The Packet ship Caroline, from Digby, N. S. left that place on the 17th ult. bound for St. Johns, with a cargo of 40 sheep, 7 head of cattle, 17 barrels of beef, and three barrels of apples, with 14 persons on board. The vessel drifted ashore on Tuesday the 20th, at Baxter's Cave, Cornwallis; 5 persons of the number were found dead on board. The whole are supposed to have perished.

A letter from Captain Hunt, master of the brig Volante, addressed to James Kirk, Esq. of St. Johns, dated Sandy Cove, Dec. 24, says, "I have to inform you of the total loss of the Volante on Thursday afternoon, with three of the crew; the rest of us narrowly escaped with our lives, being very badly frozen—the vessel is completely broken up, and the cargo ground up as if it had passed through a mill—there will be but little of the materials saved, and none of the cargo except shingles. The crew are unable to move about, and I am very little better, although not so much frozen as the rest. We passed a most dreadful night in the woods on Thursday night, and were until one o'clock the next morning before we found any home."

The brig Edward Walker, John M'Kenzie, master, laden with deals, bound to Dublin, which sailed from St. Johns on the 13th December, was driven on shore on Thursday evening the 15th, and has become a complete wreck, nothing having been saved but two trunks belonging to the captain and passenger. The crew consisted of the captain, mate, and five seamen, with one passenger, who washed overboard immediately after the wreck of the vessel. For some time after the vessel had struck, they could discover no appearance of land, and while the captain was going aft, the foregaff gave way, and struck him with such violence that his back was immediately broken—he was shortly afterwards washed overboard. Four of the crew reached the shore: one gave up in despair and died shortly after landing, another reached a wretched hovel, in which he crept, and died also—the other two struggled onwards till they discovered a light from a dwelling, which one of them succeeded in reaching: his companion being too feeble to follow. They were both severely frost-bitten, but received the most generous attention from the inhabitants of Granville, and are in a favorable state of recovery. The bodies of the captain and passenger were found firmly clasped together about half a mile above the wreck, and on examining the vessel the inhabitants discovered the bodies of two of the seamen.

Arrived at N. York, brig Susan, from Rio Grande: she has been on the coast 45 days! was supplied by numerous vessels, yet has been on allowance of half a pint of water and 5 ounces of bread per day.

Ship John Wells, Curtis, sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia Nov. 22d.

The brig Emperor, arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda, fell in on the 9th Dec. with the wreck of the schr. Magnolia, Holland, from Salem for New York, having left the former on the 27th Nov. She was in great distress when fallen in with: the crew having nothing to eat. They were all taken off and arrived at Bermuda.

PACKET SHIPS TO ARRIVE.—The following packet ships, with the days of sailing from their respective ports affixed, may now be considered as due—

Ship Hudson, Morgan, from London	Nov. 10
Ship Canada, Wilson, from Liverpool	Dec. 1
Ship Charles Carroll, Clark, from Havre	Dec. 1
Ship John Jay, Holdredge, from Liverpool	Dec. 8

LOSS OF THE SHIP SULTAN.—This fine ship has been destroyed by fire in the port of Trieste. A letter from that place mentions the following particulars:—"The Sultan was burnt on the night of Nov. 6. How the fire originated, it is impossible as yet to say. The fire made its first appearance at the after hatchway—every endeavor was made to scuttle the ship, but in vain. I had, on the day previous, shipped 225 bags sumac, which is lost with her, and so rapidly did the flames extend, that not a person on board saved more clothes than he stood in."

THE MARKET.

Flour continues dull in this city, and may be quoted at $5.50: the stock on hand is small, and but little has been done this week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—Cotton Market languid; total sales 10,300 bags; 100 S. I. 10½ a 17½; 2000 N. O. 5¾ a 7½; 1340 Alabama, 4½ a 7d. Tobacco in good demand. Transactions in bonded Flour and Grain not extensive but prices steady.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—STOLEN on the day of Girard's funeral, a double case silver watch, with gold chain, gold key, and 2 steel rings—ten dollars will be given to any person who will restore the same to the owner, or fifteen dollars for watch and thief.

JOSEPH HANSELL,
Jan. 21—1t 152 Race street.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

The buttons on the coat of John Hancock were of silver, and of American manufacture—the device, a shepherd shearing his sheep—the motto, "*you gain more by our lives than our deaths.*"

STOUT OX.—On Saturday, a fine fat Ox, of the Native Yankee breed, raised by Mr. Ephraim Turner, Phillipston, Ms. was exhibited in Boston. He was of a bright red color, and weighed 2800lbs.

A tavern near the London Fish Market, (Billingsgate) is asserted to sell upwards of 4,000 glasses of gin, between 4 and 8, A. M. many of the fisherwomen and porters consuming 10 to 12 glasses before breakfast!

DARING MURDER.—On the night of Friday the 9th instant, a man by the name of Johnson, in the town of Old Franklin, Howard County, Missouri, was shot while asleep in bed with his wife and child. In the dead hour of the night his wife was awakened and found her husband struggling in the agonies of death, and the bed clothes on fire! The shot was discharged through a window of the room in which they slept. Much excitement prevailed in the town and vicinity, but we have not yet heard that any clue has yet been found by which to trace the murderer. The wife and child were not injured.

The Washington Correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, says of antimasonry and its presidential candidate:—"Equally idle will be the attempt to effect the withdrawal of Mr. Wirt. He is a high-minded and honorable man. His nomination was tendered and accepted under peculiar circumstances: circumstances which render his own voluntary withdrawal inconsistent with honor, and common decency would forbid their soliciting him to take such, under the just fear that it might be, as it should be, considered as personal disrespect."

The Russian ambassador at Vienna died of the cholera; his wife was dangerously ill of the same malady. Dr. Rehmann, physician to the Emperor of Russia and councillor of state, expired, from the same cause, on the 6th of October, at St. Petersburg, having been ill only 24 hours.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law to abolish penitentiary imprisonment, and re-established the former mode of punishing criminals, whipping, cropping, &c.

FORT DELAWARE.—The wood work of this fort was destroyed, by fire several months since; and three engineers appointed to examine it, have reported that the fort is irreparable, and must be rebuilt from the foundation. They state that the materials and workmanship are so bad, even where no injury has been received from the fire, that it would be improper to put new work to the old masonry. It seems that the fort was a cheat, and that a million or two of dollars have been lost through the ignorance and knavery of contractors, engineers, &c. What is the use of educating engineers at the military academy, if our forts are to be constructed like this? Is there not reason to fear that some of the other expensive fortifications are built in the same manner.

A counterfeit five dollar note, purporting to be on the Sussex, New Jersey, Bank, has been discovered, lettered D. More of them may be in circulation. No five dollar notes have ever been issued by the bank of any other letters than A. and B.

FIRES IN BOSTON IN 1831.—During the year ending December 31, 1831, there were 25 fires, and 18 false alarms. Estimated damage, $30,045, Insurance $17,570. In the year preceding the number of fires 58; false alarms 27; estimated damage, $54,790; Insurance, $33,295.

The Bucks County Republican of Tuesday last, says: "We learn that an infant child of Aaron Hagerman, a coloured man, residing near Lukens' tavern, was found lifeless in bed on Sunday evening last. From some threats that Hagerman had been heard to make use of, suspicion was entertained that its death was occasioned by violence. A Jury of Inquest was held, and sufficient testimony was given to authorise the apprehension of Hagerman and his wife. They were accordingly committed to prison, to await their trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in February next."

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 31.—An aged man was committed to the Jail of this county, on Saturday last, charged with the murder of his own son. The horrid deed we learn, was done in a fit of intoxication—both were under the influence of ardent spirits. A quarrel took place between them, when the father grappled the son by the throat, and choaked him until he fell, and it is believed expired instantly. What a lesson for the intemperate! Pages of reasoning on the pernicious effects of intemperance, would fail to give the mind such a clear conception of the dangerous tendencies of this vice, as this horrid affair.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.—"We learn from Milledgeville," says the Macon Telegraph, "that an important case of embezzlement of public money, during the former Troup Administration, has been detected by the executive, and communicated to the Legislature."

About four o'clock on Sunday afternoon a genteel, respectably dressed, middle aged man, broke through the ice, opposite Race street wharf, and was drowned. He was observed by the spectators upon the wharves for some time previous to the accident, exhibiting foolish feats of intrepidity in approaching the air holes and weak places upon the ice. He advanced to the very verge of an air hole, and stooping down thrust his arm to the elbow under the ice, apparently feeling its thickness; leaving this, he proceeded around the hole for some distance, and in his way crossed a portion of the ice thawed to the consistency of "kidlybenders;" he stopped upon it, and commenced stamping violently upon the spot where he stood, when it suddenly gave way, and he went in to the neck. Boats were put in motion in order to rescue him, but the ice as they pushed forward breaking around them, impeded their progress to such a degree, that neither they nor any of the spectators who started for the rescue reached the spot until too late. He struggled about a minute, and went down, leaving behind his hat with a song book in it. These articles are now at Mr. Champion's Hotel, at the foot of Arch street. Probably a dozen or more broke through the ice yesterday, in front of the city, at different times, but were rescued. One collection of half a dozen went in together; all were saved, however.—*Chronicle.*

PARTY INTEGRITY.—It was stated some time ago, in those papers which are most interested in such a statement, that Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant had charged the the Cherokee nation $10,000 for their services. We are authorised, says the Washington City Chronicle, by the Cherokees themselves, to say that it is an unfounded and malicious falsehood.

MR. GIRARD.—The New Bedford Gazette relates the following anecdote of that gentleman:—Mr. Girard one day asked a truckman in his employ, why he did not build himself a house, to which he replied that he was too poor, having a numerous family dependent upon him. "Well," says he, "follow my directions and you will be able. This morning there is a cargo sale of molasses on ——— wharf; go and buy the whole lot; I will become security for the payment." He went accordingly, and on the molasses being put up one hogshead or the lot, started it at a very low rate. The bystanders, who were all wholesale dealers, supposing that the man only wanted one hogshead, would not bid upon him, and it was accordingly struck off. Much to their surprise, he told the auctioneer, he would take the whole lot, naming his endorser, and before he left the spot, disposed of his bargain for an advance sufficient to build him a snug little tenement.

The Christian Index, a valuable Baptist paper of this city, contains a caution to the public against a man named Greatrake—(an ominous name for a clergyman) who is said to be perambulating Kentucky under the character of a baptist divine. He rates the majority of his brethren vehemently, and pronounces them loose in that faith wherein he, the said Greatrake, is perfectly sound. Having been ejected, or thrown out of the pale of Baptist Union, he is considered no better than he should be.

NOTICE.—A Lecture will be delivered on Temperance at the Hall of the Youth's Library and Literary Association, No. 79 and 80 Arcade, up stairs, on Wednesday evening next, the 25th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Jan. 21.

LOST—A SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH, made by Fl. Nar Manhott, of Vienna. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Jacob Shedle's bakery, Filbert above Twelfth street. Jan 21—2t

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, No. 115, for January 1832.—CONTENTS. Plates—John Wilson Croker, View of Greenwich Hospital. Right Hon. John Wilson Croker; Description of Greenwich Hospital; Passages in the Life of an Idler; Life of Dr. Goldsmith; Cobbett's Spelling Book; Spring Hymn; Untrodden Ground; Red Eachan, the Hunter; The Heart; Life of Sir Isaac Newton, Galileo, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, John Kepler; A World without Water; A modest Defence of Portrait Painting; Martin's Illustrations of the Bible; The Child of the Earth; The North American Review; King Philip, the First Steamboat; The Bravo, Mr. Cooper; The Grave of Bishop Ken; The United States; The Second Marriage; A Winter's March to Caucaso, in 1813; Spasmodic Coolers; Marguerite of France; Love and Authorship; The Freed Bird; Discoveries in Africa; A Song of Greece; The Dutchman's Fireside; Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the consecration of Pulaski's banner; The Last Days of Mr. Salt; Poland, its Fate and Consequences; Actual State of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa; Reform of the Lords; British Dominions in North America; A Highland Anecdote; The Fire at Pera; Natural Piety; Burns, the Poet; A Night on the Pyrenees, A Sea View; Varieties; Literary Intelligence.

Published monthly at $6 per annum in advance.
Jan 21. E. LITTELL, 212 Market st. up stairs.

LADY'S BOOK.—COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES.—In catering for the amusement of their patrons the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting, novel and diversified character, and although they have not been able to present much in the shape of Original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the annexed advertisement, that a liberal Premium of $100 has been offered by them for the best American Tale, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary Premium of $50 is also offered for the best Poem suitable for publication in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to conclude then that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it; and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance. The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments entire will be given with the music they select for publication.

The present No. for December, completes the 3d volume: it is embellished with several beautiful and costly engravings—the TITLE PAGE particularly has been worked up in imitation of gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and as a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are, a splendid engraving on steel, of "THE WIFE;"—*The latest London Fashions for Caps and Bonnets;—A View of the King's Bridge and Royal Barracks, at Dublin;—The Woodpecker and the Wood Lark;—Two favorite pieces of Music*, with the accompaniments,—also, a *general Table of Contents for the Volume.*

The publishers have a few copies of the last six numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers—as these will form a connexion with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them.

Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

☞ Agents procuring Two New Subscribers to the Lady's Book, and remitting the cash for the same, besides the discount which is allowed in such cases, shall be presented with a copy of the 3d volume of the work, superbly bound. The publishers will have the work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

THE LADY'S BOOK is published on the 1st of every month—contains nearly 60 pages each No. of neatly printed letter press. Terms $3 per annum in advance. Address (post paid) L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.—The publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—For the best Original Tale, written for the Lady's Book, $100. For the best Original Poem, suitable for publication in the Lady's Book, $50.

Competitors for these Premiums, will address their communications, *free of postage*, to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, before the first day of June, 1832, at which time, as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of the prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate.

It will of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.
Jan. 7—tf

JUST PUBLISHED, BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market st. below Ninth, A Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve, illustrated with plates; by John F. Lobstein, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Faculty of Strasburg. Translated from the Latin, with Notes, by Joseph Pancoast, M. D. Broussais on Chronic Phlegmasia, Gibson's Surgery, Coxe's Dispensatory, Broussais' Physiology, Hare's Chemistry, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Chapman's Therapeutics, Horner's Practical Anatomy, Dewees's System, Dewees on Children, Dewee's on Females, Beclard's General Anatomy, Eberle's Practice, Dewees's Practice, Green on the Blood, Velpeau's Midwifery, Tate on Hysteria, Wishlow on the Lungs, Hall on the Loss of Blood, Thompson on Inflammation, Hennen's Military Surgery, Smith on Fever, Abercrombie on the Brain, do. on the Stomach, Coster's Physiological Practice, Cazinave on the Skin, Colle's Surgical Anatomy, Edwards's Materia Medica, Good's Study of Medicine, Abernethy's Works, Armstrong on Fever, Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Cooper's Surgery, Green's Chemistry, Turner's Chemistry, James's Burns, Rush on the Mind, Wilson on Fevers, Carpenter's Materia Medica, Orfila on Poisons, Engraving of the Sympathetic Nerve. Also complete sets of the Medical Text Books, &c. &c.

Kaine's Elements of Criticism, Barbour's Elocution, Lardner on Steam Engine, Brown's Philosophy, Webster's Dictionary, Russel's Modern Europe, Gibbon's Rome, Langhorne's Plutarch, Rollin's Ancient History, Tatler, Guardian, Spectator, works of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb, Kirk White, Byron, Moore, Scott, Goldsmith, Josephus, Pope, Cowper, Thompson, Sterne, Paley, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, &c. &c.

Novels—Philip Augustus, King's Secret, Tuileries, Cecil Thornton, Young Duke, Dutchman's Fireside, Anastasius, Hungarian Tales, Stories of a Bride, Heiress of Bruges, De L'orme, Denley, Pelham, Disowned, &c. Oct. 22

N.B. An Apprentice wanted to the Bookbinding business.

9 23 41 A PRIZE OF $10000.

R. MANLEY & CO.—LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 104 South Street, between Second and Third, after a successful prosecution of the business for upwards of ten years, in the city of Philadelphia, have established for themselves a reputation for punctuality and good fortune, which no other brokers of the city have ever yet reached and preserved. In their great business transactions, tickets to the amount of many thousand dollars have been by them transmitted through the mail to the most remote parts of the United States, and prizes have been sold by them amounting to the enormous sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is worthy of being noted, that in all their concerns by the mail, in receiving orders, and transmitting the same, not a single mistake or miscarriage has ever yet occurred. By dint of incessant application and practice, MANLEY & Co. have acquired a thorough geographical knowledge of the various complex mail routes and post towns of the United States, and have established correspondence with the most eminent brokers in the Union. MANLEY & Co. have likewise entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, by which they can supply any part of the United States. Persons who apply for tickets to MANLEY & Co. need not pay postage on their orders. A liberal and encouraging discount will be made to dealers.

P. S. All country orders must be addressed to R. Manley & Co. 104 South st. Philadelphia.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Class No. 2, for 1832, will be drawn in this city on Saturday, January 28, 1832. 60 number lottery—9 drawn ballots—Scheme.

1	Prize of	$25,000	51	Prizes of	200
1	do	12,000	51	do	100
1	do	5000	51	do	50
1	do	4440	102	do	40
40	do	1000	102	do	30
40	do	500	1479	do	20

11,875 prizes of $10

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May 1831, South East corner of Chesnut and Third street up stairs. Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Coloured Boy 14 years old, and 7 to serve—do. 13 years old, and 8 to serve—do. a Girl 11 years old, and 7 to serve.

Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.

Wanted, several apprentices and a journeyman—a wet nurse wants a situation. Dec. 17—5t

OH! BUT THIS WEATHER MAKES US blow our fingers and wish we had the comfortable thing that makes life happy—Well, if that's the case, go to Birge—he's got that comfortable thing—and will part with it for a mere song—Look at the magnificent scheme which is held out of the Union Canal Lottery—and Birge is the boy for it. His old shop in Second Street, No. 57, is fortune's great temple, and none who there deposit their offerings, go away empty handed. ☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to the same as to person. F. BIRGE, 57, So. 2d street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Class No. 3, for 1832, to be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 11th of February, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—54 number lottery—8 drawn ballots. Scheme—

1	prize of	$20,000	55	prizes of	$100
1	do	5,000	46	do	40
1	do	3,136	92	do	20
4	do	1,000	1150	do	10
14	do	500	8280	do	5

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE OFFICE OF a Country Paper (National Republican) is wanted by a young Printer, who will work at case and assist as an editor, or take upon him the whole editorial duty. For further particulars, address (post paid) Editor of the Saturday Bulletin. Jan 14—4t

CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand a choice selection of Canary Birds of every description which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms. N. B. Cages of every description, pattern, and plan. Also, Carpenter Work and Jobbing done by GEO LOVATT, 103 South 2d st, south side, above Third st. Jan 21—4t

VARIETIES.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Tuesday last, a petition was presented from *Petro Papa-thakos*, of Boston, Fruiterer, stating "that on account of the great length and unusual difficulty of spelling and pronouncing his said name, he is put to great trouble and inconvenience in the course of his lawful business."

Zeal.—The river that runs slow and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every turf to let it pass, is drawn into hollows, and spends itself in smaller portions, and dies with diversion; but when it runs with vigorousness, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but runs into the sea through full and useful channels: so is a man's prayer; it moves upon the feet of an abated appetite, it wanders into the society of every trifling accident, and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object it meets, and cannot arrive at heaven; but when it is carried upon the wings of passion and strong desires, a swift motion and an hungry appetite, it passes on through all the intermediate regions of clouds, and stays not till it dwells at the foot of the throne, where mercy sits, and thence sends holy showers of refreshments.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

Barnstable, Mass. Jan. 12.—An *unsealed* letter was received at this office a day or two since, enclosing a sum of money, in three bills (sufficient to show that it was not empty) which passed through *eleven* post offices on its route to this place.

Mr. Osbaldeston's New Challenge.—Mr. Osbaldeston, an account of whose great riding feat has been extensively published in this country, has offered another challenge to the sporting world, as follows:—"I challenge any man in the world, of any age, weighing or carrying my weight, to ride any distance he prefers, from 200 to 500 miles, for £20,000; but if he will only ride 200 to 250 miles I will ride for £10,000. Or I will ride against the jockey of seven stone, whom they talk of backing to ride 200 miles in eight hours, receiving thirty minutes for the difference between seven and eleven stone; or I will take £10,000 to £3,000, or £20,000 to £6,000, that I will ride 200 miles in eight hours, which, it must be allowed, would be a wonderful performance for eleven stone odd, and I think it almost impossible—at least a single accident would lose the match, and I should scarcely have time to mount and dismount. I am always to be heard of at Pitsford, near Northampton."

"Family Jars."—No less than twenty-three couple were divorced by the act of the Legislature of Georgia at the last session.

The New York Evening Post says:—The Fire King's Elixir, for the cure of the tooth ache, is the most effectual remedy against that vexatious complaint of which we have any knowledge. It is a vegetable tincture of intense pungency, which applied to the nerve, immediately removes the pain. We can speak from experience of its efficacy.

Railroads appear to be all the rage now-a-days. We learn from the Chilicothe Gazette, that petitions will be presented to the Legislature of Ohio, at its present session, to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Chilicothe to Lebanon, in that state. Such a road, adds the Gazette, would open one of the most productive wheat districts in this state to the commerce of the Ohio Canal at this point. We have been assured by one of the Society of Friends, under whose patronage this great work will be placed, that the stock will be readily taken by that Society, as soon as the charter is obtained.

Consumption of Ardent Spirits.—The amount of ardent spirits imported into the United States—

In 1824, was	5,285,047	gals.
1825	4,114,047	do
1826	3,322,189	do
1827	3,465,302	do
1828	4,446,698	do
1829	2,462,303	do
1830	1,095,493	do

At the present term of the Superior Court, held in the city of New York, a verdict of $75 was obtained by Bloomer, a manufacturer of silk hats, against Crockett, who follows the same business, for taking into his employ a workman who had made a contract to serve the plaintiff for a year, and deserted him before the expiration of that period. The demand for the article had greatly increased, and the rate of wages had more than doubled in consequence. The defendant had notice from the plaintiff that he would hold him responsible for employing the absconding journeyman; and the Judge instructed the jury, that "Any person who, knowingly, harbors or receives into his employ, the journeyman of another, after notice not to do so, is equally liable in damages as if he originally enticed away that journeyman. The facts he considered were fully established, and it was for the jury to determine the amount of damages. As a rule to estimate the same, the difference of the amount of wages agreed to be paid, and what he must have given a good workman during the time Livingston remained with the defendant, might safely be taken."

At a supper which closed the annual meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society, held at Washington on Saturday week, Mr. Verplanck, one of the guests, related this anecdote:—I was engaged some years ago in a miscellaneous literary work, in conjunction with two or three friends whose writings are amongst the most valued productions of native literature. The volumes were most accurately, as well as very beautifully printed. Before the sheets had reached the binder, and long before they had fallen under the eyes of any regular editorial critic, I was surprised with a review of the work in one of our best and most widely circulated literary journals. It was written with great talent, as well as elegance and sprightliness of style, and in the most friendly spirit. On enquiring for the name of our good-natured and able critic, the authors were surprised to learn that he was the compositor who had set up the whole of the manuscript, and who knew it only in that way. Our friend has since laid down the *stick* for the pen, and is now, as I trust, winning his way to fame and fortune, in another country.

Twenty nine captains of vessels and steamboats had a tearing sleighing frolic at Albany one day last week. They mounted a barge upon runners, with appropriate rigging and decorations, and drawn by six 'milk white steeds,' with a broad pennant, tri-colored flag and streamer flying dashed through the city in gallant style.

A fellow lately stole a sleigh and horses in East Windsor, Conn. and made for Canada. On his way he found handbills offering a reward for a stolen sleigh and horses, and to prevent suspicion took a lot and distributed them on the way. An eagle-eyed Sheriff, in Canada, identified the man as described in his own handbills, and brought him to Hartford.

A Charleston paper states, on the authority of a letter from this city, that two grains of quinine, taken every hour, will arrest the influenza at its commencement. The letter was probably written by some chemist, who has a large quantity of quinine on hand.

A letter from our celebrated countryman, Washington Irving, received by one of the latest arrivals, gives a melancholy account of the present state of the public mind in Great Britain. The Reform, the alarm of riots, the dread of insurrection, and the fear of the cholera, he says, so occupy the public mind, that all enterprise in literature and the arts is at a stand. He has a book of his own ready for the press, which he will not venture to publish under existing circumstances.

Of the effect of the bill to reorganise the Navy, reported by Mr. Branch, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Wednesday, the New York Evening Post says:—The number of Captains, now forty, is to be reduced seven, and three of them would be promoted—namely, Commodore Rogers to be Admiral, and Commodore Barron and Bainbridge Rear Admirals. The number of Masters Commandant (now 33) would be reduced nine; the number of Lieutenants (now 262) would be reduced thirty-six; of Midshipmen (now 477) would be reduced thirteen; the number of surgeons (now 37) would be reduced two; of Assistant Surgeons (now 47) is to be increased two; the number of Pursers (now 46) to be reduced seven; the number of Chaplains (now 9) to be increased three; the number of sailing Masters (now 31) to be reduced six. The number of Boatswains is to be increased eight; of Gunners six; of Carpenters twelve; and of Sailmakers three. To effect the reduction contemplated a provision is inserted that no promotions shall be made to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or removal, until the number of officers of each grade is brought down to that stated in the bill.

The U. S. Gazette tells this anecdote. During the Yellow Fever of '93, a coach stopped in Farmer's Row, then deserted and desolate by the raging pestilence. A short, square-built man alighted, went into a house, and returned with a sick man in his arms; the size of the sufferer did not allow the visitor to take him up in the best way for conveying him. As they were on the pavement, the right arm of the man supported in part the sick person, and his left was thrown around him, to press the emaciated body close to him, and prevent his falling; the feet of the sick man touched the ground, and his yellow cadaverous face rested against the cheek of his conductor; every breath he exhaled, poured over the nostrils and mouth of his supporter a volume of putrid effluvium, while his hair, long from neglect, and knotted and matted with filth, added to the disgusting and fearful spectacle. In this situation, the well man partly carried and partly dragged the sufferer to the carriage, in which with great exertion and after much time, he succeeded in placing him, the driver of course refusing to aid in such dangerous enterprise. The door of the carriage was drawn to by the person inside, and then they were driven slowly off, the sick man lying in the arms of the person who had brought him from his wretched abode. That man was Stephen Girard!

A Sailor's Frolic.—During all our cold weather, jacks, discharged from the United States vessels lately arrived in port, have been drifting about, all hours, by day and by night, half seas over, three sheets in the wind, &c. &c. neither regarding cold, nor wind, nor rain, but cracking their jokes, singing their songs, and bidding defiance to the foul fiend. On Monday there was a great crowd of people collected at the foot of the market, it being 'hiring day' for servants for the New Year. A whimsical son of Neptune twigging what was going on in the crowd, grappled a messmate (who was near foundering from having taken in an over cargo of grog,) and hauled him into the midst of the ring, at the same time vociferating to the by-standers, 'Hollos! ship mates, what will you give for this lubberly good-for-nothing son of sea-cook—warranted to get drunk as often as he can get liquor?' A peal of merriment broke forth from the crowd at this queer interruption, and a ragged wit answered the challenge by a bid of 'second hand quid of tobacco.' Upon which Jack, casting a look of withering contempt upon the rum-stricken bargain, exclaimed, 'Why how now you beggarly rascal, do you hear that?' at the same time pushing him away with the utmost disdain. But his good humor was quickly restored on hearing some one cry out, 'I'll give a glass of grog for him,' and he drew back the passive object of his mirth, exclaiming, 'that's something like—now turn round, you dirty vagabond, and make the *gemman* a bow for his generosity.—*Norfolk Herald*.

Mississippi Valley.—It is mentioned in the Encyclopedia Americana, as a characteristic of the Mississippi belonging to a very few of the long and large rivers, that it rises in very cold regions, and runs towards the equator. By thus flowing through almost every variety of climate, it is the channel of conveyance to a corresponding variety of products, and must thus become the scene of the most active internal commerce on the globe, in which the products of the extreme north will be exchanged against those of the almost tropical regions in which it disembogues. "If," says the article quoted, "we except the Amazon, probably no other valley on the globe will compare in size with that of the Mississippi; and it probably surpasses all others in the richness and variety of its soil, and its general adaptation to the support and comfort of civilised men. In extent, it is like a continent; in beauty and fertility, it is the most perfect garden of nature." It embraces twenty degrees of latitude, and thirty of longitude, which we may observe to be equal to the distance between Gibraltar and Edinburgh, and to that which, in the same latitudes in Europe, comprehends Portugal, Spain, and Italy, and the Mediterranean inclosed between them and the western coast of Greece. From Olean point on the Alleghany, to the highest point of boat navigation on the Missouri, is 5000 miles—by water, of course. What a picture is this of magnitude and prospective wealth. But how is the conception of it enlarged by the reflection, that it is the demesne of a people, whose institutions give the greatest spur to industry, and make life in such a region best worth having!

Resources of Florida.—We understand that the late cruise of the U. States schooner *Spark*, along our southern sea board, has resulted in the discovery of large bodies of live oak in that direction, which in the opinion of Captain *Percy*, are capable of affording an inexhaustible supply of that valuable material to our Navy. From the information which Captain *Percy* received at Key West, and along the coast, there is good reason to suppose that the *Everglades*, which are probably accessible by some of the numerous inlets that make into them, contain still further supplies of this valuable timber; an exploration therefore of these extensive netherlands, and of the other less known portions of the Territory, will we presume be speedily ordered by the Government. Some uncommonly fine limes and cocoanuts, the growth of the region about the cape, have been brought up by the Spark; and it appears that an increasing trade is now carried on from the coast south of Indian river, in the compti starch, a species of arrow-root, which is produced in abundance both in the hammocks in that quarter, and as far north as the head of the Matanza river. A mixture of the meal produced from this plant, with wheaten flour, is said to prevent mould in bread, and also to protect it from the depredations of insects; should this information prove correct, it will be seen that this article will prove an invaluable acquisition to our Navy; as it is already found to be to commerce, both on account of its nutritive qualities, and as a substitute for the Polish starch, to which it is thought to be in no way inferior.

The following account of a curious battle is from the latest number of Mr. Skinner's Sporting Magazine.

Snake Fight.—The late Major T. of the army, a gallant officer, who was severely wounded at the sortie of Fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effect of his wound, while a representative of his native state in Congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed, between a black and a rattle snake.

He was riding on horseback, when he observed the snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him. They were moving round in a circle, and apparently following each other. A gentleman who was with the major, and who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was the prelude to a fight, and worthy the loss of a little time to witness. They accordingly stopped their horses, and watched the snakes. The cautious manœuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike. The rattle snake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessened the distance at each round, when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake suddenly darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected, and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length, the rattle snake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattle snake at the back of the head and held him there. After a short interval, the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the grip with his mouth from the rattle snake's head, and moved away.

On examination, the rattle snake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed. The black snake is a constrictor, and usually destroys its prey by enfolding and crushing it.

The vast marshes of Hungary supply the apothecaries of France with *leeches*. In consequence of the cholera morbus and the sanitary cordons in the Austrian dominions, the usual quantity could not be obtained by the Paris contractors; and the price of a thousand leeches rose, in Paris, from 23 francs to 150. The Journal des Debats mentions a number of law suits instituted for breach of contract; one of them a demand for a million and a half of the ugly worm; damages 100,000 francs. The patients who needed them, might have laid heavier sums than the Apothecaries.

Lace Work.—An establishment called the Rhode Island Lace School has commenced at Newport. Notwithstanding its recent origin, no less than *seven hundred females* are actively employed by its proprietors. The style of lace work is said to be the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace have had to supply themselves in France, in consequence of the superior excellence of execution of their Gallic competitors. Several Englishmen are now settled in France, where they employ people to work upon lace for the American markets, and it is calculated that the people of the United States pay foreigners in this way not less than 6 or $700,000 annually, for what can be as well performed by themselves. A regular and habitual occupation in these delicate fabrics, must eventually lead to that beautiful state of perfection at which they have arrived in France, and some of the females engaged in the "lace school" have already attained a high degree of excellence.

Philadelphia.—It is indeed a matter of marvel, as well as admiration, that this magnificent City should have been blessed with the wisdom, patriotism, and munificence of three such eminent and extraordinary men as Penn, and Franklin, and Girard. Neither of them natives of the city, two foreigners of different countries, always rivals enemies—the other an adventurer from New England; one born in London, one in Boston, the other in Bordeaux; yet all vieing, as it were, in doing honor to the home of their adoption, and leaving a monument of gratitude, to perpetuate their names and their memories. What is it that has given Philadelphia this pre-eminence over every other city of the Union. Is it not that influence which the practical virtues of the followers of George Fox, have exerted and diffused through society! We hardly know in what terms of commendation, to speak of the excellence of that beautiful creed of this peaceful sect—patient, under persecution, rendering good for evil, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of faith and good works, without partiality and without hypocrisy.—Among them are no sudden changes of heart, no miraculous awakenings of conscience, no compassing Heaven and earth to make proselytes. Yet they exert a salutary and powerful influence on society, that commends their creed to the love and admiration of all denominations. We think we can see in the unexampled prosperity of Philadelphia, the transmitted virtues of its early founders, which have been cherished and practiced by every succeeding generation. The public spirit of Penn was the bright exemplar of Franklin: the liberality of Franklin, an example for the munificence of Girard."—*Boston paper*.

Reduction of Newspaper Postage.—As Congress have seen meet in their wisdom to reduce the duty on coffee, we see no reason why they should not reduce it on Newspapers—an article of equal luxury, of more usefulness, and almost, though not altogether of as general consumption.

We shall not enter into any pathetic arguments on the subject, but throw out a few obscure inuendoes, for others to improve upon,—such as,

1st. Exchange papers go free, though not one in ten enjoys the honor of being read, till the printer's boy has passed them for a few cents a hundred over to the Grocer, (which, by the way, accounts for their being such wily politicians.)

2d. The postage is disproportionally high—the general average value of the paper being but 4 cents, and 25 per cent according to the calculation of all publishers being lost, making the paper stand at 3 cents. The postage, therefore, over 100 miles being 1½ cent, is just 50 per cent. ad valorem. This is too high a duty in these times, when we look for truth only in a newspaper, and are not always able to find it there.

3d. The revenue would not be materially, if at all reduced, by the change, as many more papers would be published—information would be more generally diffused.

4th. Newspapers ably conducted would stand a chance of better support, and extend their usefulness. Country papers, established to save postage, and to die in nine months, would not be starting up everywhere, calling on their patrons to pay in potatoes, and clearing out before they were roasted.

5th. Postage is so heavy a tax, that few, but active politicians, think that they can afford to pay it, and their neighbors have to depend on them for the loan of their paper; and they generally stop it after a while, because they can get no chance of reading it themselves.

6th. No more need be *said* on the subject, but something ought to be *done*. Let *Members of Congress* be taxed, during one session, for their newspapers, and the chance would be, that every body would soon be freed from postage. It would come home to their pockets, and they would then *feel* for the pockets of their constituents.—*Morning Post*.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Board of Health of the city of New York, respectfully represent:—

That they have been anxious observers of the rise and progress of the disease called the Indian Cholera—probably unknown to Europe until modern times, and as yet, entirely unknown to the United States.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute history of this disease which commenced its ravages in 1817, at Bengal, in India, attacking both native and European residents, and soon widely extended itself in the interior.

The wars of India, between the natives and Europeans, greatly extended this fatal pestilence, which in many instances has been traced to extend in a regular daily progression of about an equal number of miles each day.

In 1819 it advanced to the Islands in the Indian Ocean. In 1821 it appeared in China with great mortality. In 1822 it extended itself to the parts of Asia adjacent to the Mediterranean. In 1829 it visited the provinces around the Caspian Sea.

The disease crossed the borders of Asia and travelled through European Russia, and in September, 1830, ravaged the ancient capital of Russia, where 244 persons were attacked in one day, and in three months there were 8000 cases; more than one half proved fatal. Subsequently it extended its ravages to St. Petersburg, Archangel and Dantzic, destroying in those cities more than one half of the persons who were attacked.

And during the last summer the brave Poles at Warsaw had not only to contend with the Russian bayonet, but this more fell destroyer which extended itself through every village in Poland.

Recent accounts have shown the existence of this disorder at Berlin and at Vienna, and still more recent, have proved its introduction and existence in England.

In the short space of fourteen years it is estimated, that not less than fifty millions of the human family have fallen victims to this terrible disorder, which has extended itself through all climates, and raged under all circumstances; appearing to be equally congenial to the frozen dominions of European Russia, as to the scorching climates of Asia and Africa.

Such is the brief history of the Cholera, and it is feared our beloved country will not be exempt from the transmission to its own shores, of this frightful malady, which has already ravaged three continents. But wisdom teaches us to endeavor, by all rational means, to prevent its introduction, and to avail ourselves of all remedial applications which science and experience have taught in the countries where the disease has prevailed.

The Board of Health of the city of New York have therefore considered it their duty to call the attention of the Congress of the United States to this important subject, as one peculiarly of a national character, and intimately connected with commerce, and as being one in relation to which the powers of no one city or state are sufficient to afford a remedy, if it be in the power of man or regulations to afford remedy or relief.

Your memorialists have no peculiar advice to offer to your honorable bodies as to any system for preventing the introduction of this disease, but they do humbly conceive that Congress should without delay constitute a *Sanitary Commission*, whose duty it should be either to send some of their own members or others to the parts of Europe and Asia, where the disease prevails, and to collect all the facts relating to the means of preventing and remedies to be applied to this fatal disease—under the auspices of the general government, agents could proceed to foreign countries under much more advantage than if they were appointed by any individual State or City; and in constituting such a Board the National Government would be but following the examples of England, France, Prussia, Russia; and, as it is believed all other European nations.

The object of this Board of Health being but to bring before the Congress of the United States this highly important subject, they enter not into particulars, well assured that the subject will receive at their hands all the consideration which in their judgment and wisdom it may appear to demand.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL STEVENS, Acting Mayor, and President of the Board of Health of the City of N. Y.

A. I. VAN HORN, No. [illegible] South 4th St. manufacturer of Suspenders, Stocks, Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffners, Vest Springs, &c. Also Canes, Pocket Books, Gloves, and a variety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail.

CORSETS of the best materials and workmanship, constantly for sale at the lowest prices at No. 79 South Second Street, below Chesnut, on the lower side.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 6th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $[illegible] per ann. including diagrams, pictures, &c. of improvements in the trade.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Brush manufacturer, No. 34 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, a few doors above Arch St. east side. The Brush store is open of evenings.

HATS AND CAPS for sale cheap at WM ROBINSON'S Hat and Cap Manufactory, No. 100 South Second Street, third door below Spruce Street, west side.

H. BROWN'S Sealing Wax and Wafer Manufactory, No. 12 Vine Street, 4th door above 5th Street, south side.

COAL GRATES and Fenders manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at No. 32 Race st. by T. Rogers, Jr.

BOOTS and SHOES for sale by J. Bechtel, No. 10 South Second street, and No. 163 South Front, below Spruce.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraving and Mineral Establishment, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

C. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH WEEKS, Ladies' Fashionable Boot and Shoemaker, No. 4 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painters, Colourmen to Artists and Painter's Finding Store, 21 North Sixth St.

GEORGE K. SHERWIN, Church and Chamber Organ builder, No. 235 Lombard St.—Organs tuned & repaired.

BOAT BUILDING, in all its branches, at Pine street Wharf, Schuylkill, by B. C. Ferris.

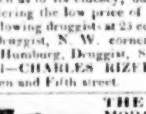
ARCHIBALD BURGESS, TAILOR, NO. 20, Cherry street, between Third and Fourth, nearly opposite Sterling alley, (successor to H. Howell, dec.) takes the liberty of informing the customers of Mr. H. together with his own and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. Having been for about eight years in the employ of several of the most fashionable master tailors, and from his intimate knowledge of the most approved method of cutting garments, he hopes to merit at least a share of public patronage. A. Burgess pledges himself to give the most decided satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, at as low prices, and generally lower, than are had elsewhere, where the first quality of work is done. Groceries taken in exchange for work; garments furnished to order, of every quality and description; goods on hand, suitable for the season, will be made up low for cash. Also, constantly on hand, a good assortment of superfine Stocks, Hosiery, Gloves, and Shirt Collars, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.
Jan 7

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E. corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
Jan 14 ISAAC V. CULIN.

BENJAMIN TAGE RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a CABINET WARE ROOM, at 77 North Sixth street, between Race and Cherry st. where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of bedsteads, bureaus, tables of every description; Also, COFFINS of all sizes and stuffs, which can be made up at the shortest notice.
Jan 14—y

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No. 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best materials and superior workmanship. N.B. All orders in the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms.
Jan 14—y

CURE FOR FROSTED FEET—OR, CHILBLAIN REMEDY.—Edmund A. Maginness, of West Chester, having accidentally discovered the above remedy, respectfully offers it to the public. It invariably removes the itching incident to Chilblains. Numerous testimonials could be given as to its efficacy, but this is deemed unnecessary, considering the low price of the article. It can be had at the following druggists at 25 cents per bottle:—Isaac Thompson, Druggist, N. W. corner of Second and Market st.—Peter Humburg, Druggist, S. W. corner of Ninth and Callowhill—CHARLES RIZER, Druggist, S. W. corner of Shippen and Fifth street.
Jan 14—4t*



THE METAMORA ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents.—The subscribers intend running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Dolington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Race, in time for dinner. Passengers who intend encouraging this new and plausible undertaking which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line. They will be set down in any part of the city they may wish. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be conveyed by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who travel in the hot months of summer for health and recreation. The exhilerating air, and the salubrious waters, are a universal Panacea to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia, will find this a convenient line; leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at nine o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.
THOMAS S. HART,
GEO. MERRICK & CO.
Oct 2—tf Proprietors.

DEAFNESS.—A REMEDY THEREFOR IS TO be had of Dr. Green, Reading and Bethlehem, State of Pennsylvania.—'Tis to be taken inwardly. 'Tis innocent, and cures by strengthening the nerves. As many,—many cases of deafness are caused by *nervous weakness*: Consequently, people of this class soon get their hearing again.

For $5 a sufficiency is sent for two persons, per mail, free of postage, and is so sent on, from time to time (if necessary) until a cure is performed, without any additional charge.

Further: The $5 are merely considered as a friendly reward, for the Doctor's time and mental labor he devotes to his applicants, and out of which the postage of all letters are paid.

Persons can live as usual—can eat and drink what tastes best, moderately, consequently it will be more of a pleasure than a task to use the remedy.

No charge is made for the cure. No: When people get their hearing again—*I can't be paid with money*.

Let such people offer up prayers to God, and not the physician; for it is to Him that praise is due, not to man.

The farmer giveth seed to the earth, but a kind Providence giveth *harvest*. So, on similar principles, the physician giveth remedy to the sick, but that same kind Providence giveth *health*. Let us be thankful.

N. B.—Editors who publish the above will be entitled to the Remedy for their kindness; as often their friends and neighbors may be in distress and want some. Aug 27—6m.

HEARING RESTORED!—"WHATEVER HAS a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published, and made known to the distressed."—*Dr. Franklin*. Gibson Post Office, Susquehanna county, State of Pennsylvania, September the 23d, 1831. Dear Sir,—I have been informed of your helping those that were afflicted with deafness, and as I have for fifteen years past, been more or less troubled with this affliction; and by the information I have of your honor and good sense, I put complete confidence in sending money to you, and expecting, not only an answer, but help also. I have heretofore heard much about such a man as you, but never saw the person who had received any benefit from your medical skill, until Mr. Joseph Chandler, one of our neighbors, after using your Remedy, has got his hearing again as good as ever, and by him learning where you live, I make bold in addressing you in hopes that I may receive the same help, and get my hearing again also, as my neighbor Chandler did. I send a bank note and wish you would do as well to me as you have done to others. Do try your best and make me hear again, as I and all our neighbors have such great faith in what we've heard and seen. Your friend and well-wisher, A. TISSANY,
living near Gibson township, Post Office, Susquehanna co., State of Pennsylvania.
To Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.

N. B. Some folks, in our parts, have had their eye-sight restored, through the strengthening virtue of the same remedy, that restored the hearing of Joseph Chandler. This gives to us additional hopes of help. A. TISSANY.
Oct. 29—3m*

I. BOORYER, VENETIAN BLIND MAKER from England, No. 394 South Second street, below Catharine, begs to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia that he has commenced the above business, and it is his intention to sell them on the most reasonable terms, and whoever should purchase, if there should prove any defect after they are tried, will be at liberty to return them and have others in the place of them, or they shall be put in proper order free of extra charge. July 4—1y*

FIRST RATE ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, back of St. Stephen's Church, (Tenth, below Market street.)—In this Institution, which has been several years established, a great number of pupils are annually prepared for College or business. All the necessary and useful branches of an English education are taught; and also the Latin, Greek, and French Classics. Particular attention is devoted to the English studies, and especially to Penmanship. Politeness and the inculcation of moral precepts are also well attended to. The discipline of the Academy is such as to meet the approbation of every reasonable parent. Terms moderate. J. O'CONNOR.
REFERENCES.—Rev. W. H. Delancey, D. D.; Hon. Judge Hopkinson; Hon. Judge Coxe; B. W. Richards, Esq. Mayor; Joseph M. Parrish, M. D.; Isaac Harvey, Esq.; Robert Walsh, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; G. M. Dallas, Esq.; Simpson Morris, Esq.; Wm. Meredith, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq.; Peter S. Duponceau, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.
N. B. Boarding scholars well accommodated and thoroughly instructed at $200 per annum. Residence, No. 78 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia. Dec 31—tf

CHEAPER STILL AND NO IMPOSITION.—ZACHARIA B. DEARRY, DRAPER & TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the above business in all its various branches at No. 260 South Third below Shippen street, where gentlemen may rely on having their garments made in the latest fashion, (or according to order) and on the shortest notice, and on much more reasonable terms than is generally charged by other tailors. Gentlemen will find it to their advantge in giving me a call. Jan. 7—tf

THE PHILADELPHIAN, A RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER. —Printed on an imperial sheet, will be enlarged on January 6, 1832, to the size of the largest paper in this city. Is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library street, next the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STYLES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrine and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as it may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

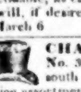
TERMS.—The work is offered to those who may pay in advance, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers, or $2,50, if paid within six months. Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment according to the terms in advance. Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender. Communications to the Editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good. WM. F. GEDDES, Publisher & Proprietor,
No. 9 Library st. next to the U. S. Bank.
W. F. G. has procured additional materials, and is prepared to do Book, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, at fair prices. Office as above.
3,000 18mo. Testaments for sale, cheap; also, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Call, and Buck's Dictionary. Jan. 7—tf

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—1y

MISS L. H. PAUL OFFERS FOR SALE AT the old established stand, No. 79 South Second street, lower side and below Chesnut, Fashionable Corsets, Capes, Collars and other articles for ladies wear. Also, gentlemen's Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Shirt-bosoms, &c. warranted of the best materials. Every article in her line will be promptly made to order in the neatest fashionable style and on reasonable terms. March 26—tf

HAT AND CAP STORE.—J. JEFFRIES, No. 52 South street, grateful for past patronage, solicits a continuance, and informs his friends and the public, that he makes and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the best quality, in great variety, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 98 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.
March 6



CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His prices range from $2 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April 9

JONATHAN PALMER'S CHINA, QUEENSware and Glass Store, wholesale and retail, No. 55 Pine street, six doors above Second street, upper side—has constantly on hand at reduced prices, TUCKER'S AMERICAN CHINA, consisting of plain and gilt tea setts, (from $4 to $30 a sett) plain and richly gilt pitchers, fruit baskets, mantel ornaments, &c. LIVERPOOL WARE—tea setts, dinner setts, pitchers, tureens, chamber setts, covered; bowls, basins, pitchers, edged plates. EARTHEN & STONE WARE, such as jugs, jars, pots, milk pans, tea pots and butter pots. Plain and cut GLASS, consisting of decanters, tumblers, salts, wines, cup-plates, lamps of various patterns, tavern tumblers, &c. English China, Brittannia tea pots, table mats, stone spitting boxes, &c. Philada. 4th mo 9

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE, NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5; with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.
As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, such as finding hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.
May 28 S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements in his establishment that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) can be at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that increase of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.
ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,
Dec. 18 Undertaker, No. 56 North 5th st.

J. LAVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 208, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,125; Spring welts do. 1,12 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt heels, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1,50 to 1,75; Lasting do. 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buck kin shoes, 1 60 to 1,25; Leather do. same price; Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1,75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4,00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 2,50 to 3,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1,50; Cordevan do. 1,00 to 1,37; Children's Buckskin boots, 62 to 75; Boys boots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11

UNION CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
No. 54 South Fifth Street, 3 doors above Prune.

THE PUBLIC WILL FIND ALL THE NEW Novels of any character, at this establishment, and every accommodation will be afforded in procuring all new publications for those who particularly desire them. Besides the standard works of the day, the Library contains a large variety of sterling Novels, Romances, &c. among which may be named the following—The Absentee, by Miss Edgeworth, a deeply interesting narrative; Boyne Water; Child of Thirty-six Fathers; Cœlebs in Search of a Wife; The Sorrows of Werter; Clarissa Harlowe; Cottage Sketches; Child of Simplicity; Devil on Two Sticks; Devil in Love; Doubtful Marriage; Essay on Old Maids, Female Foundling, &c. In addition to these, the following new works are ready for delivery to applicants—The Young Duke, Destiny, Dutchman's Fireside, De L'Orme, Lawrie Todd, Incognitio, Haverhill, and a great variety of other recent publications.

COLD FEET.—To Mr. Innes, Editor of the Argus:—Dear Sir—I have had the privilege of making the following extract, from a manuscript, on the subject of prolonging life and happiness, and which will shortly be published. In the mean time, and during this cold, wet, dangerous, and disagreeable weather, no doubt, many of your readers will be benefitted thereby, therefore, be pleased to insert it, into the columns of your useful paper.
Easton, Pa. 1831. A SUBSCRIBER.

EXTRACT.—My Friends,—Bear in mind, that great part of the sickness throughout the world, is caused, by *dampness*—by *chillness*, and *uneasiness*, of the feet; therefore in the evening, or any time of the twenty-four hours, bathe them in warm or cold water, which ever best agrees with you. Do this once or twice a week. Water thus applied, makes the feet warm, clean and comfortable, preventing that cold, chilly sweatiness which renders people so liable to take sick. Don't be afraid of what is vulgarly called, "catching cold," 'tis but a vulgar notion; and in addition, may it not be said, that pure, fresh water, is one of the best helps, that the *Giver* of all things hath given to us, to promote health and temperance; but the *stupidity* and *folly* of man throws it to one side, seemingly—because it is cheap!—May be had *for nothing*!—No good reason, has as yet, ever been given, for throwing away one of the greatest gifts, given to man.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, OR STOCKINGS.—Accustom yourself to wear wool next to the feet. Some people wear woollen or worsted stockings, *the whole year through*. If you wear other stockings than woollen, then put socks on, (made of flannel)—*inside*, the stocking feet—and change them two or three times a week. It's a mistaken notion some folks have of keeping on the stockings a *whole week without changing*—as keeping them on, so long, is apt to blister the feet. People walk much better—much easier, on wool, than on cotton, linen, or silk—as, there is an *elasticity*—a *softness* and *easiness*, in wool, which linen, cotton, or silk, *have not*. Farther, people wearing woollen covering about the feet, will *never take cold*, even if they get wet. Now, friend reader, by following the above advice, the feet will be kept warm. And it will diffuse, an agreeable warmth also throughout the whole system and counteract the effects of the change of weather.

WEAR A LARGE SHOE.—Just so large that the feet and toes have room to move and easily expand themselves. For, tight shoes, are a crippling, dangerous, and dreadful fashion. Tight shoes pinch the toes and cause corns. Tight shoes squeeze the feet, and prevent the free circulation of the blood. Forcing it too much up into the head, causing sick head ache and other bodily afflictions which few people know or think of. Yes! which few people know, or think of. Indeed, 'tis difficult to say which is the greatest injury to the body—Tight Shoes, or Corsets. Both, are great curses—the one, half cripples—and the other, half kills, the wearer.
DANIEL L. GREEN,
Sept. 10, 1831. Reading, State of Pennsylvania.

The Editor will consider it as not inapplicable, here to state, that the author of the above publication, is the person of whom can be had the remedy for the restoration of hearing. Jan. 7—2mo*

CHEAP SOAP STONE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber offers for sale, low for cash or credit, Soap Stone Grates of all patterns, and of the most approved plan for burning Schuylkill or Lehigh coal. Also backs and jams for Ornamental Grates. Brackets, top stones, hearths, of all dimensions and of the best quality. Those wishing grates set will do well to call on the subscriber, who will do the same on the most reasonable terms. Inquire at the Yard, corner of Pine and 7th street. GEORGE W. PECK.
May 6, 1830.

CARD.—LONDON WINTER FASHIONS.—Snyder & Hutton, Merchant Tailors, respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they have received the final reports of Winter Fashions, as established in London for 1831 and '32, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of 2d and Pine streets, Phila. where is constantly kept a first rate assortment of fashionable goods and ready made clothing, which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms. N. B. May be seen at the above place at any time, Steinhour's Patent COOKING STOVE & HEATER, in complete operation, with Anthracite coal, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and others. Oct. 22

ORGAN MANUFACTORY BY H. CORRIE, Eighth above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.—H. Corrie respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture Church and Chamber Organs, warranted equal to any in the Union. Turning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Jan. 28

CAP AND STOCK STORE, NO. 8 SOUTH Sixth street.—The subscriber (of the late firm of Williams & Hollaway) is constantly manufacturing a great variety of Caps and Stocks, of all the different kinds and qualities now in use, to which he would call the attention of those in want of the articles, as everything offered is made expressly to wear, and at the very lowest prices. Parents and heads of families are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale merchants, and dealers generally will be supplied on liberal terms.
August 27 JOHN T. HOLLAWAY,
6th st. 4 doors below Market.

EXPECTORATING MIXTURE, FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS. The Expectorating Cough Mixture is offered to the public as a pleasant, safe and invaluable medicine, in all catarrhal affections, common colds, chronic coughs and consumptions. The prescription for its preparation was originally obtained from a celebrated physician, who had used it for years, in all the above-named diseases, with the most unbounded success. It will be found a medicine of superior efficacy in all cases of coughs and colds, producing immediate ease, and removing them in a short time, with perfect safety to the patient, and thereby preventing that dangerous disease, the consumption. It is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and can be taken when the patient is attending to his ordinary business. In consumption it will afford great benefit, by allaying irritation, quieting the distressing cough, and by procuring rest to the afflicted sufferer. At this season of the year, when *colds* and *coughs* are so prevalent, it would be well for the afflicted, to make a trial of the Expectorating Cough Mixture; as their sufferings will be immediately relieved, and in a few days their disease will be entirely removed. Price—Large Bottles 50 cts. Small do. 37½. Sold by FRANCIS D. ELMER, sole Agent and Proprietor, at his Drug Store, S. E. corner of Ninth and South streets, Philadelphia. Dec. 10

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR GOAT'S HAIR CAMBLET COMFORTABLES.—A handsome assortment of the above desirable garment, together with cloth and camblet cloaks, in great variety, are kept ready made for the accommodation of travellers and others disposed to purchase at reduced prices, by J. W. LEEDS, Tailor,
Corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
Where is just received, a bale of FRENCH CLOTHS, of various colors, which will be made up to order, or sold to Tailors and others by the piece or yard. Also, super and medium quality English Cloths, Casimeres, Figured Velvet and other Vestings, with a variety of fancy articles.
N. B. A few Mandarines or wrappers. Dec. 3

BOSTON'S BONESET COUGH LOZENGES.—The Pectoral Lozenges of the Extract of Boneset, a new and valuable article, is now offered by the subscriber to the public, for the relief of all diseases of the lungs, as consumptions, spitting of blood, asthma, croup, hooping cough, difficulties of breathing, cynanche, &c. It is also highly beneficial in fevers, and in all cases where there is constitutional excitement, accompanied by obstructions of any of the secretions of the skin, liver, lungs, throat, nose, kidneys, &c. It affords great aid to public speakers and vocalists; for by exciting the secretions of the mouth, it renders the voice easy, clear and sonorous: and this article contains more of the active principle of the Boneset, in the undersigned's humble opinion, than any other ever offered to the public. Sold wholesale and retail by J. Boston, inventor and proprietor, at his drug and chemical store, No. 7 Wall street, near Broadway—252 Broadway, under Peale's Museum, and N. Smith Prentis, his wholesale agent, No. 24 William street, New York. In Philadelphia at wholesale, by Messrs. A. S. & E. Roberts, South Second street, and at retail by Isaac Thompson, corner of Second and Market streets, and by Frederick Klett & Co. corner Second and Callowhill streets. Each box bears the signature of the subscriber. J. BOSTON.
Dec. 17—6 mos New York, 29th Nov. 1831.

PUBLIC ATTENTION IS MOST RESPECTfully solicited by the subscriber to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time and sustained by undoubted testimony.

FINCH'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, for the cure of Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. This ointment has been used with great success for many years, in the curing of those loathsome diseases, the Salt-Rheum and Scald-Head. A great number of cases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, and which would not yield under the effects of the mineral waters of Saratoga, have been checked, removed, and cured in a few days by the use of this Ointment. The proprietor, therefore, earnestly recommends it to the public as a speedy, safe and efficient remedy. From numerous certificates the following is selected.
Albion, March 27, 1830.

Dr. Fitch—Dear Sir: This may certify that my wife having for a number of years been afflicted with the Salt-Rheum, to an alarming extent, and after having used the prescriptions of several eminent physicians to no purpose, we resolved in the year 1818 to try the mineral waters of Saratoga; but even this did not have any desired effect. While at Saratoga, Finch's Salt-Rheum Ointment and Bitters were recommended to me. I immediately procured them, the use of which afforded her great relief, and soon restored her to health. I have been acquainted with several persons afflicted with the Salt-Rheum, who have been cured by the use of the above Ointment and Bitters, and I confidently recommend it to all afflicted with that disease, as a safe and effectual cure. B. Henshaw.

Price $1 for whole boxes, 50 cents for half boxes.

WEAK, SORE AND INFLAMED EYES.—Those troubled with weak, sore, or inflamed eyes, will find an invaluable remedy in the GERMAN EYE-WATER. This preparation is superior to any now in use. The most aggravated cases of inflamed eyes are relieved and cured by a few applications of this Eye-Water. The studious and weakly are particularly requested to give this collyrium a trial, in which they will find an effectual remedy.

Weathersfield, June 12, 1830.—I hereby certify, that having been seriously afflicted with inflammation in my eyes, more or less for nearly six years, and having during that time used the different kinds of eye-water in common use without relief, and followed the prescriptions of many eminent physicians without success, I purchased a bottle of the German Eye-Water, prepared by H. H. Reynolds, of Batavia, the 8th of this month, and by its application for two days, my eyes were greatly relieved, and at this time they are restored to perfect health. William C. Green.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. The promotion of health, and the improvement of the beauty of the external skin, being in all cases desirable, the proprietor offers to the public Finch's Vegetable Tincture, as an infallible cure for red blotches, pimples, and particularly those foul festering eruptions which so often disfigure the face and other parts of the body, and produce in many instances painful and disagreeable sensations. Two or three applications of the above Tincture will entirely remove that darkness of the skin, (usually called tan) occasioned by exposure to the sun; it removes also roughness of the skin, and makes it soft and smooth, and it effectually cures that eruption which often appears after a severe attack of the fever and ague. Price 50 cents per bottle.

FINCH'S VEGETABLE BITTERS.—These highly and justly approved Bitters are a sovereign remedy for the Jaundice, in its most aggravated form, Bilious Cholic,—and they also cleanse the blood from the gross humors which are so often the cause of fever and ague. They remove the sick head ache, restore a lost appetite, assist digestion, and are a sure relief for costive habits, and are very frequently used in conjunction with Finch's Ointment for the cure of Scald-Head and Salt-Rheum. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other Bitters heretofore offered to the public. Price 50 cents per box.

WILBOR'S VEGETABLE ITCH OINTMENT.—As mercury is the principal active ingredient in many of the Itch Ointments now in use, the proprietor begs leave to introduce to the public Wilbor's Vegetable Itch Ointment, which contains not the least particle of mercury or other pernicious ingredient. It may be used with perfect safety by persons of delicate constitutions, and is an infallible cure for the Itch, even in the most inveterate cases, by three applications. It emits no unpleasant odor, and may be used without risk or danger. All travellers, and particularly students attending common schools should supply themselves with this valuable article. Price 37½ cents per box.

The above Medicines are carefully prepared by H. H. REYNOLDS, of Batavia, N. Y. and none are genuine unless the outside printed wrapper is signed by him in his own hand writing. For sale at his Druggist Store, Batavia, N.Y. and by his special appointment, by I. THOMPSON,
Nov. 19 Northwest corner of Market and Second sts.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 102 and 181 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on his usual very low terms.

W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing, will have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, on paying *not less* than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

AGENTS FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Jacob Shenk, Cherry Ridge, Penn.
Lewis Botsnoot, P. M. Six Mile Run, N. J.
Charles F. Beckel, Bethlehem, Penn.
Samuel Preston, P. M. Stockport, do.
J. Clark, P. M. Birmingham, do.
John Seetlu, 22 Market St. Pittsburg, do.
J. Plattenberg, Post Office, Wheeling, Va.
J. H. Sterling, P. M. Burlington, N. J.
William Steever, P. M. Myerstown, Penn.
John Killingre, P. M. Anville, Lebanon county, do.
William Totten, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Issacher Price, Gallagherville, Chester county, Pa.
B. J. Miller, Coatesville, do.
M. M. Stoner, Waynesboro', Franklin county, do.
Edw. L. Bean, P. M. Jeffersonville, do.
Adam Peters, Zanesville, Ohio.
J. P. Morrison, Kishecoquillas, Pa.
J. Parker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles F. Grubb, Assistant P. M. Wilmington, Del.
Jos. Chatham, P. M. Mullica Hill, N. J.
E. Crumbacker, P. M. Westminster, Md.
J. Maglauchlin, P. M. Elizabethtown, Pa.
Adam Whann, P. M. Elkton, Md.
D. Small, P. M. York, Pa.
Thomas Child, P. M. Pottstown, Pa.
D. M'Clure, P. M. Shippensburg, do.
L. W. Richards, P. M. Womelsdorf, do.
W. P. Beatty, P. M. Columbia, do.
A. Barber, Post Office, Chambersburg, Pa.
J. A. Sterrit, P. M. Marietta, Pa.
Jos. Edwards, P. M. St Thomas, Pa.
J. Mason, P. M. Mechanicsburg, Pa.
G. Blattinberger, P. M. Bainbridge, Pa.
Charles M. Poor, P. M. York Haven, Pa.
W. Barr, Newville, Pa.
A. White, P. M. New Cumberland, Pa.
James S. Clark, Erie, Pa.
James C. Oliver, P. M. Pine Grove, Pa.